The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896. NO. 24

A LIVELY TIME

THE COUNTY DEMOCRATS MAKE THEIR NOMINATIONS.

A Large Crowd and Much Interest in the Proceedings.—The Ticket Put in the Field.

The long-looked for and much talk-about County Convention of the Democrats is a thing of the past, and Tuesday was a day that will not soon be forgotten in Bellefonte. The Democrats of the county took possession of the town. The interest and excitement in the selection of the candidates to be presented before the people for the general election next fall was intense and high, and there was hardly a square patch of ground in the county large enough to grow a bushel of wheat that did not put forth a favorite son who was willing to sacrifice himself before the public shrine. The list was a large one, and the people had to make a selection from the best men from all parts.

The delegates and candidates began to gather in Bellefonte on Monday, but the crowd went in Tuesday morning. Every train had extra cars and they were all well filled.

All morning there was a jam in front of the court house, and many were the slates set up and smashed. Petitions were flitting in and through the crowd buttonholing delegates and pulling the wires, and seeking votes, and it was an animated scene that was gazed upon.

Long before twelve o'clock the corriders of the court house were packed with those who desired to be first and secure a good seat, and when the doors were opened there was a rush to be at a point of vantage.

The court house was crowded to its utmost, the aisles were filled. The weather was hot and the temperature of the room was running at about the same height as the interest in the proceedings. Everybody sweltered and twisted about on their chair trying to find a cool spot, but it had to be endured or miss the fun that was coming, and none left the room.

The convention was called to order at 12.25 by county chairman Spangler, and he promptly got down to business. He asked for the nomination of a permanent chairman for the convention. It was an honor desired by few. Prof. Henry Meyer, of Rebersburg, had been solicited and he refused to allow his name to go before the convention in that capacity. Henry Brockerhoff, of Bellefonte, was nominated and he just as promptly declined, and left the field to Wm. B. Mingle, of Centre Hall. He was elected and took the chair without the customary applause, and thanked the convention for the honor.

For reading clerk, Frank E. Naginey, of Bellefonte, was elected. The election of secretaries was a hitch that consumed considerable time. At least ten were proposed and they all promptly declined, none of them desiring to be appointed by this chairman. The convention finally elected G. R. Meek and Walter Garrity, of Bellefonte, and A. B. Hurd, of Philipsburg. For tellers Harry Jackson, of Bellefonte, and Alfred Walton, of Philipsburg, were elected.

The reading clerk then called the roll of delegates. Every district was represented and there was not an absentee.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, composed of Prof. Henry Meyer, of Rebersburg; J. F. Smith, of Tusseyville; Richard O'Niell; Frank Wieland, of Harris township; Frank Dempsey, of Rush township; John A. Kelley, of Snow Shoe twp.

A committee on credentials was appointed, but there were no contested seats, and they had no duty to perform.

The convention then got down to business, and nominations were in order for Congress. Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, was presented and his nomination as Centre's choice was made unanimous. Col. Spangler was called for and when he appeared he was greeted with rounds of applause. He made a short address and was frequently interrupted with applause during his discourse. He said the district must come back into the Democratic column and he would do all within his power to have it so. Balser Weber, of Howard; W. C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, and W. C. Patterson, of State College, were appointed congressional conferees, with instructions to stick to Col. Spangler until he was nominated.

Nominations for Assembly were in order and R. F. Foster, of State College; James Schofield, of Bellefonte, and A. C. Thompson, of Stormstown, were presented. Thompson in an address in which he promised loyalty to the party withdrew from the contest, and Schofield and Foster were nominated by acclamation.

The all absorbing contest was for Sheriff. There was a buzz and roar when this office was taken up. The rivalry had been great and it was a gamble which of the contestants had the longest pole to bring down the fruit. The following were named to be balloted for: W. M. Cronister, of Worth; Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte; George E. Parker, of Philipsburg; G. H. Leyman, of Boggs; John Noll, of Bellefonte; R. C. Gilliland, of Snow Shoe; Jacob Emerick, of Walker; James S. Carson, of Spring; Burdine Butler, of Howard. The balloting was proceeded with, and after the first ballot the committee on resolutions made their report. The resolutions endorsed the administration; condemned the extravagances of the Republican management of the state, and a strict adherence to the state platform as adopted by the Allentown convenion. The resolutions were adopted.

The balloting for Sheriff was then continued, and it required ten ballots before the convention made a choice. Following is the result of the ballots:

Ballot...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cronister,	14	14	14	14	17	18	20	20	26	42
Noll,	20	20	20	20	21	21	23	25	28	37
Parker,	9	9	9	12	12	12	14	19	25	
Runkle,	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	15		
Gilliland,	5	5	5	5	7	7	9			
Emerick,	6	6	6	7	7	6				
Leyman,	4	4	6	4						
Carson,	4	4	4							
Butler,	2	2								

Cronister was declared the nominee on the tenth ballot, and the convention broke loose. He was loudly cheered, and congratulated, and the convention made his nomination unanimous.

For Treasurer, C. A. Weaver, of Bellefonte; Frank Bowersox, of Ferguson; James Kimport, of Harris; Fred Kurtz, of Centre Hall, and John T. Lucas, of Snow Shoe, were presented. Only one ballot was taken, and when the reading clerk had finished his roll of delegates, Mr. Kurtz arose and asked permission to submit a few remarks, and addressed the convention as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I ask the courtesy of this convention, only a moment, not for the purpose of asking a vote, but the opposite.

The CENTRE REPORTER for over half a century has never faltered in its devotion to the Democratic party, and, as ever, will be true to the ticket nominated this day.

I desire, however, to object to recording for me, as a candidate for County Treasurer, the vote cast from Centre Hall borough, because it was obtained by open manipulation and assistance of Republicans, at our primaries on Saturday afternoon, and by reported intimidation and threats to deprive voters of work, unless they voted as demanded. Further, it is notorious, the delegate who has cast this vote, during the past fifteen years, has been known as working for the defeat of Democratic nominees in this county.

My self-respect, and life-long consistency as a Democrat, demand that I decline to have such a vote.

I am proud to say, I am here with clean hands, although very little in them.

In the midst of the remarks the hits became too stinging for the chairman and amid the applause of the audience he rapped his gavel so that the crowd would be unable to hear the remainder of the address. The address caused quite a commotion, the convention having had a previous knowledge of the truthfulness of the facts. It was the sensation of the day.

The ballot for Treasurer resulted as follows:

Weaver	40½
Kimport	18
Kurtz	10½
Bowersox	9

Weaver received the nomination on the first ballot.

For Commissioner Daniel Heckman, of Benner; Henry Heaton, of Boggs; Adam Bartges, of Haines; P. H. Meyer, of Harris; W. H. Williams, of Worth; Jacob Bottorf, of College; W. H. Fry, of Ferguson; and Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs, were named. The balloting which was long and tedious.

P. H. Meyer and Daniel Heckman having received the highest required vote were declared the nominees.

George W. Rumberger, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation for Register, and he went through with a bang.

For Recorder, J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte; Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall, and A. R. Alexander, were balloted for. Only one ballot was taken and Harper won on the first. The vote resultad as follows:

Harper	42
Alexander	18
Foreman	18

By this time the crowd had dwindled down and all interest in the convention had abated. Several minor offices were to be filled and only the delegates remained in the court house.

Frank W. Hess, of Philipsburg, and B. F. Keister, of Millheim, were nominated for Auditors.

For County Surveyer, J. H. Wetzell, of Bellefonte, was nominated.

For Coroner, Dr. Irving, of Huston township, was nominated.

The Democratic party has been before the people for one hundred years, and this being the centennial year a move was made that a committee of three be appointed to make some arrangements for the proper celebration of the event. No appointments were made.

For Chairman of the County Committee for 1897, Hugh S. Taylor, Esq., of Bellefonte, an energetic and ardent worker was elected.

The convention by this time was near the adjourning time and all left the court house. There had been a session from half-past twelve until after four o'clock and every one had adjourned to the court house yard to discuss the nominations. A jolly good hearted gang of defeated candidates held a consolation meeting in front of the court house and found a great amount of good in sympathizing with each other in not being the ones selected by the convention.

THE PRIMARIES.

Large Turn-out—Much Interest Manifested.

The Democratic primaries were held in the various districts last Saturday afternoon and there was a large attendance of Democratic voters in all the districts. The unusual number of candidates, each having a following, brot out the voters.

In Potter, the North and South precincts were quite lively, and Democrats were out in force by all kinds of conveyances, the main contention being on sheriff, which was the case in nearly all the districts.

In Bellefonte there was a lively time in all the wards, and a full vote was out. The North and South wards complimented Centre Hall by instructing for Mr. Kurtz, for Treasurer, the South ward giving him over one hundred majority.

The West ward favored Mr. Kimport.

Jacob Runkle, of Bellefonte, carried his native South precinct of Potter for sheriff.

In the balance of the county there was the same lively interest and full attendance, but the best of feeling prevailed.

Our own little boro also had its tilt, solely to interfere with a plan of harmonious action agreed upon by the home candidates and thus to avoid strife; it was a secretly planned set-up to fight one of the home candidates and deny him the courtesies always respected in such cases and this was the only instance in the county in which such an indecency was attempted. The plot only leaked out a few hours before the voting began. Republican heelers were enlisted to work all day among Democrats.

Such politics demoralizes the party.

In one case a threat was made to ruin a man's business unless he voted as bidden. Word was sent back to the scoundrels "to go to h—."

To ruin men's business in this town, for political ends, it is well known, was attempted in a number of instances heretofore, by this same set of setups, and we undertake to prove what we say. Why not put an end to such scandalous work. The good of the community demands it.

A JOLLY SET.

Defeated Democratic Candidates Have a Jolly Experience Meeting.

A unique gathering of the great defeated was held on Tuesday afternoon, on the court-house pavement fronting Garman's hotel. Defeated candidates, to the number of over a dozen, were gathered for a jolly giving vent to disappointed hopes.

All kinds of side-splitting jokes were cracked and consolations passed, followed by roars of laughter from the crowd surrounding the "left ones" and the office seekers who "didn't made it." The good humor of the swamped ones was at a high pitch, and the sullen casts of some of the unfortunates was transformed to smile and laughter. This phase of the affair lasted for almost an hour and infused a streak of good feeling upon the friends of the defeated, that will have a good effect upon our ticket. Among the vanquished present at the jollification, we can recall the following names:

Commissioner Joseph L. Neff.
Sheriff Lyman.
Sheriff J. S. Carson.
Commissioner Isaac Frain.
Sheriff Burdine Butler.
Commissioner Jacob Bottorf.
Commissioner Henry Heaton.
Commissioner Adam Bartges.
Recorder A. R. Alexander.
Treasurer Kurtz, master of ceremonies.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

CAPITOL NEWS

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN SWINGS THE VETO AXE.

A Job to Have the Government Pay a Big Bill Twice.—Trouble in the House Over Rulings.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Cleveland reversed the usual order of things during the closing hours of the session of Congress, when it is customary to bury questionable jobs in appropriation bills with the hope that they will be allowed to become laws in order to avoid the inconvenience that might arise from the veto of an appropriation bill, by vetoing the general deficiency bill, because it appropriated more than a million dollars for the oldest job of them all, the French spoliation claims, and another smaller job in the shape of an appropriation of not quite $175,000 to pay a claim for a battery furnished the government during the late war and for which the government holds a receipt in full. Even the Republican House admitted that the President was right by voting to sustain the veto and then passing the deficiency bill again without those items. Both of those jobs were put in the bill by the Senate, but, of course, the House became partly responsible for them when it failed to insist upon having them struck out. In view of the record of the French spoliation claims it seems strange that any Senator or Representative can be found willing to vote for their payment. For nearly one hundred years they have been before Congress, and only twice before this has Congress passed a bill appropriating money to pay them, and one bill was vetoed by President Pierce the other appropriation was smuggled through in a general deficiency bill on March 3, 1891, and the money was divided up among the claimants. During the last term of the U. S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fuller said in an opinion relating to Congressional appropriations to pay these claims: We think that payments thus prescribed to be made were purposely brought within the category of payments by way of gratuity—payments of grace and not of right."

The adjournment of Congress is now only a question of hours. Many Republicans have already left for St. Louis, some to help and some to watch their National Committee which meets there this week.

Representative Payne, of N. Y., outCzared Speaker Reed while temporarily residing over the House, when the Republican majority was engaged in unseating Democrats and giving their places to Populists and Republicans, not because they needed the votes, but because of the effect they hope such action may have in the coming Congressional election. Reed's counting a quorum has long ceased to attract any attention, but Payne actually declared a quorum present when members enough were not in the House to make a quorum, and when Representative Bailey, of Texas, appealed from the decision he refused to entertain the appeal, and declared the motion that Martin, a Populist who had been indorsed by the Republicans, was entitled to the seat occupied by Lockhari, of the seventh N. C. district. The Democrats had purposely left the chamber to break a quorum when Payne made this outrageous decision and there was no quorum on the floor, only 118 votes being cast. Mr. Payne also made use of his arbitrary power as acting Speaker of the House to protect Grosvenor, of O., from the burning words of McMillen, of Tenn., which he had provoked by his conduct in the contested election cases. After turning the Republican side of the House into a howling mob, in order to drown Democratic protest against the railroading of contested election cases, Grosvenor tried to taunt McMillen by asking him to guarantee a quorum. Quick as a flash McMillen replied: "I think that when there is any dirty work to be done in a contested election case in this Congress, I might guarantee that the gentleman from Ohio would furnish a quorum." This raised a mighty Democratic shout. Later Payne ordered that McMillin's reply be struck out of the record, but that doesn't affect its truthfulness.

One of the most cowardly things done by the Republican leaders of the House during this session of Congress was the holding back of the report of the House Library Committee on the resolution, adopted by the Senate, formally accepting the Father Marquette statue from the state of Wisconsin. The Republican leaders knew that a majority of the Republican members of the House are under the domination of the A. P. A. and they feared that the voting down of that resolution would make the state of Wisconsin safely Democratic in the coming Presidential election, besides affecting many votes in other states; hence the report was ordered to be held over until the next session of Congress, when its disposition will have no political effect.

Mr. J. L. Barkly, a well-known business man of Ky., who is now in Washington, said of Democratic prospects in his state: "I think there is no doubt about Ky. going Democratic this year and one of the chief causes will be the unpopularity of Gov. Bradley's administration. His record is open to severe criticism and will be a factor in bringing back many Democrats who refused to vote the ticket at the last election."

An Unfortunate Family.

Relentless fate appears to be pursuing the family of Milton Lackey, an oil well driller of Butler. Some time ago their house was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Shortly afterward Mrs. Lackey hovered for weeks between life and death with typhoid fever. Then a four-year-old child of the family ate rough on rats, and it was with difficulty that its life was saved. While still suffering from the effect of the poison the child rolled out of bed and broke two of its ribs. Following this an older boy shot himself through the hand while playing with a revolver, and blood poisoning almost caused his death. On Monday another son shot himself through the foot with a target gun.

How a Man Can Be His Own Grandfather.

I married a widow who had a daughter. My father visited my house frequently, fell in love and married my step-daughter. Thus my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. My step-daughter had also a son; he was of course my brother and at the same time my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time; and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.

Dental Dangers.

Dentists are always warning their patrons that frequent brushing of the teeth is absolutely necessary to guard them from decay. That the particles of food that lodge between the teeth must be removed after each meal and that the mouth must be thoroughly rinsed, after taking anything acid into it, under penalty of the loss of teeth. And yet another danger confronts us. A pretty young girl was obliged to visit her dentist, who, after investigating the condition of her mouth, told her she was troubled with shrinking of the gums and loosening of the teeth, and that in ten years she would find that they would all drop out. He added that this was the result of too much and too hard brushing of the teeth.

Centre Hall's Vote.

As some interest is manifested in the vote received by candidates at the Democratic primaries in this place, on Saturday, we give the same below:

Spangler, for congress, 24.
Kurtz, for treasurer, 27.
Foreman, for recorder, 25.
Rumbarger, for register, 28.
Noll, for sheriff, 8.
Cronister, for sheriff, 12.
Runkle, for sheriff, 4.

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder get a free sample package of this remedy. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, are sole agents and are distributing samples free. Large packages 50c. and 25c.

If it required an annual outlay of $100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

BLAIR COUNTY'S JUBILEE.

She Will do Honor to the History of Her First Half Century.

Blair county, after fifty years of existence, has concluded to do honor to the history of her first half century, and, bubbling over with the vigor that is a part of the inheritance of the mountain, she has invited friends and neighbors to assemble at the county capital and help to make the Alleghenies echo to her rejoicings. Blair county is so closely identified with the development of transportation ways across the state that everybody who is at all concerned in the highways of the state, whether roads, canals or railways, naturally turns an interested eye toward Blair county when she recalls the highly entertaining and richly historical narrative of her past.

Hollidaysburg is almost a romance. Once it was the point to which all travelers headed. Those coming up the canal on the east side longed for Hollidaysburg and a stop of the journey. The cavalcade from the west sought Hollidaysburg, for it marked a breathing spell before going down on the other side. Industries sprang up, and the bow of promise rested closely over the little mountain city. But the Portage road was superseded by the Pennsylvania railroad. Altoona nervily arose under the nose of the older town, and as the railroad became the highway of commerce and travel, the canal was elbowed out of existence, and Hollidaysburg was left on the beach. But it is a delightful old town yet, and is not asleep. Neither is Altoona, nor any of the Blair county settlements. And when the mountain county gives a welcome hand to her guests next week it will be a glad hand and a genuine welcome, for in the mountains is where they oil the door hinges often that visitors may enter easily.

About the Town.

Peter Hoffer, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of our town, ill for several weeks, is sinking.

We have had light thunder showers nearly each day this week, which are telling finely on all growing crops.

One of the most humming business places in town is Boob's steam wheel manufacturing shops.

Aaron Thomas expects to be out again in a few days, if his cut foot keeps on improving.

We do trust those of our patrons in arrears will pay up—we need money.

The Republican circus for nominating a county ticket will be held on Tuesday, June 23, and will be a lively affair, animalic, acrobatic and, perhaps, like their circus a few weeks ago, fisticuffic.

Dr. Emerick's residence has its last touches of paint on, and shows handsomely as any.

The Reformed parsonage has been repainted and presents an improved appearance.

There is not much sickness in this valley at present, glad to say, but it don't suit the doctors.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

New Clothing Store.

The Union Clothing Company, Mr. M. Rossman, manager, have rented the Dinges store room, and have opened a full line of clothing and furnishing goods. The firm expect to remain permanently in Centre Hall.

Private Sale.

The undersigned has three fine colts which she will offer at private sale at a bargain; one 2 years old, one three years old, and one 4 years old. The 3 year-old and 4-year old colts are broken to work and driving; also one good two-horse wagon.

may28-3t MRS. N. BENNER.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

St. Louis detectives claim to have located Rev. Francis Harmann, a fugitive from Salt Lake City, on the charge of murder.——A cloudburst flooded Gypsum City, Kan., and the adjacent country.——D. B. Robinson, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, has accepted the presidency of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.——A severe windstorm in St. Joseph, Mo., caused many people in that city to seek their cellars. The wind blew a perfect gale for about half an hour, and many were almost terrorstricken. A trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company's system in Newark, N. J., ran into a wagon at Bloomfield avenue, near Orange. The wagon was wrecked, and the driver, a farmer named Wagner, was killed. Two other men who were with Wagner, sustained serious injuries.——Six prisoners escaped from the Fayettesville (W. Va.) jail, of whom three were recaptured.——Joseph Windrath, convicted of the murder of Carey B. Birch, was executed in Chicago.——Joseph Moore, aged twenty, white, had both legs cut off by a Chesapeake and Ohio train at Coalburg, W. Va. He had gone to sleep on the track, and the train struck him, cutting off both legs near the body.

John Clarence Lee, Ph. D., has been elected President of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., and has accepted. Dr. Lee has been a professor at Lombard University of Galesburg, Ill., twelve years.——Austin Corbin, the millionaire, was thrown from his carriage at Newport, N. H., and received injuries which caused his death in a few hours. His coachman was also killed in the accident.——In a collision on the Cincinnati and Ohio Southwestern Railroad near Wingo, Ky., Edward Dead and Robert Packer were killed.——The battleship Massachusetts will go into commission next week.

Two women were killed in Philadelphia by jumping from a burning building.——Massia, the Apache chief, was killed in Southern Arizona.——Andrew N. Henderson, a commission merchant, shot himself in Chicago.——At Doylestown, Pa., John Hogan was sentenced to the penitentiary for forty years.——The delegates to the advisory board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, including men from chambers of commerce all over the country, met in their first annual session in Philadelphia. The purpose of the conference is the stimulation of export trade and the consummation of prompt and intelligent co-operation between all manufacturing interests of the United States.——The people of St. Louis are taking energetic steps to rebuild.——The session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America was begun at Catskill, N. Y.——The Henry E. Bill Publishing Company, organized in Norwich, Conn., in 1845 with a capital stock of $75,000, assigned to F. D. Dowe. The schedule of liabilities and assets is not given out.——Miss Peacy Williams, of Staunton, Va., and Mr. Ewing Cockrell, son of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, were married in Staunton.——The town of Parksley, in Accomac county, Va., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.——The loss will reach $60,000.——H. Bellamy, a young man of Powhatan county, Va., killed himself; cause, ill-health.

Henry Mitchell Smith, was hung at Lexington, Ky., for assaulting Mrs. Hudson, a white lady, last year. Only fifty people witnessed the execution in the jail.——Mrs. Barnes, of Trenton, N. J., has secured a divorce in the court at Oklahoma City from her husband, who was foreman of ex-Mayor Magowan's factory interests at Trenton, and who recently instituted suit against Magowan for alienating his wife's affections.——The annual convention of the National Plumbers' Association was begun in Cleveland.——The Schoolfield-Hanauer Grocery Company, one of the oldest wholesale firms in Memphis, Tenn., assigned. The liabilities will reach $100,000; assets nominally $100,000.——John F. Blair and Alva Blair killed Henry Anthony on the street in Nevada, Mo.——The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Pittsburg.——It was decided by the executive committee to hold the next meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. in Canada.——Three tramps were killed in a railroad wreck near Livingston, Mon.

Matt Warner and an old man named Norman had discovered rich mineral near the state line in Utah, and were developing their find on the quiet. Four unknown men learning the fact, followed them. A fight took place, in which Warner, who is dead, shot or killed all four of the others.——William Robbins, an inmate of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Trenton, N. J., died from injuries received by jumping from the second story of the institution. His skull was fractured. He was eighty years of age.——The handsome home of the late General William Mahone in Petersburg, Va., was sold at public auction under a deed of trust, Mrs. Otelia B. Mahone, the widow, bought in the property at $9,000.——William Agnew died in the New Jersey prison, where he was serving a twenty years' sentence for wife murder.——Five miners were fatally and others seriously burned by the explosion of gas at the Buck Ridge colliery, near Shamokin, Pa.——S. H. Roper, an aged mechanical engineer, who had worked twenty-five years on a steam bicycle, was killed at Boston by being thrown from the unmanageable machine.——Six hundred armed men took Jessie Slayton, colored on trial for assaulting a women, from the court-house at Columbus, Ga., and hanged him.——The sloop Irene was capsized in Hampton roads, and six of the eight persons on board were drowned.——Three persons, instead of one, were drowned at the unsuccessful launch of the Smith at Newport News.——The steamer Grace Williams, in tow of the tug Temple Emery, bound from Suttens Bay for Two Rivers, Wis., foundered about midway between the Manitous and the west shore. The crew escaped to the tug.

SON'S AWFUL RESENTMENT.

Kills His Father For Whipping Him and Abusing His Mother.

J. A. Baker, ex-County Commissioner of Ward county, N. D., was shot and killed by his son William, a boy 17 years of age, at his ranch, 20 miles north of Minot.

Just before the killing Baker had given his boy a hard whipping, after which he started to abuse the boy's mother. The boy then shot his father twice, killing him instantly.

HARBOR BILL VETO.

Not Justified Under Present Treasury Conditions.

BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

The President Says the Bill Opens the Way to Insidious and Increasing Abuses, Stimulating a Vicious Paternalism.

The President sent the following message to the House:

"*To the House of Representatives:*

"I return herewith without approval House bill numbered 7977, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes.'

"There are four hundred and seventeen items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its favors.

"It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly fourteen millions of dollars for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes, amounting to a little more than three millions of dollars, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of Congress. The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditures for the objects mentioned amount to about seventeen millions of dollars.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

"A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work, amounting to more than sixty-two millions of dollars. Though the payments on these contracts are, in most cases, so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, more than three millions of dollars on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned. Of the remainder, nearly twenty millions of dollars will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character authorized under previous statutes are still outstanding and to meet payments on these more than four millions of dollars must be appropriated in the immediate future.

WILL AMOUNT TO $80,000,000.

"If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditure on account of rivers and harbors, will amount to about $80,000,000. Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous survey and examinations which contemplate new work and further contracts and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations.

"There is no ground to hope that, in the face of persistent and growing demands, the aggregate of appropriations for the smaller schemes not covered by contracts will be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such appropriations, together with the installments on contracts which will fall due in that year, can hardly be less than thirty millions of dollars, and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevalent tendency toward increased expenditures of this sort and the concealment which postponed payments afford for extravagance will increase the burdens chargeable to this account in succeeding years. In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the constitution it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed.

NOT RELATED TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

"Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or aid of individual interests. On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that, after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars, new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon.

"While those entrusted with the management of public funds in the interest of all the people can hardly justify questionable expenditures for public work by pleading the opinions of engineers and others as to the practicability of such work, it appears that some of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers.

PRIVATE PARTIES INTERESTED.

"I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the government to do, in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

"Whatever items of doubtful propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses, and is in itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in government revenues. This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of Congress amounting to more than $500,000,000.

"Individual economy and careful expenditure are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exaction of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues but solemn obligations.

STIMULATES PATERNALISM.

"To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and promote local or individual projects their allowance cannot fail to stimulate a vicious paternalism and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care.

"I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

"I hope I may be permitted to suggests, at a time when the issue of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subjebt of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to sixty-two millions of dollars, no less binding than its bonds for that sum.

"GROVER CLVVELAND."

STORES AND HOUSES BURNED.

Nearly $60,000 Worth of Property Destroyed By Fire at Parksley, Va.

Parksley, one of the prettiest and most flourishing towns on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, was destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock Wednesday afternoon. L. F. Hineman's barrel factory was found to be on fire. The wind was blowing strong from the southeast, and the flames soon spread to the main business block of the town. The inhabitants did what they could to save their property, but the fire burned so rapidly that but little was saved. In less than an hour and a half almost the entire business part of the town was reduced to ashes. Twelve stores, three barrel houses, the postoffice and about ten small shops were destroyed, entailing a loss of about sixty thousand dollars, on which there was only about twelve thousand insurance. Many persons lost all their property, saving only the clothes they were wearing. The store and hotel of Stanley J. Lewis were saved by spreading blankets on the roof and porches and keeping them saturated with water. The fire swept up Dunne avenue, the main business street of the town, destroying every building from the hotel to the store of Edward T. Parks & Co., which was separted by being saved from the other buildings.

The losses, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: James R. Hickman, store, house and stock of goods, $4,500, no insurance; Louis F. Hinman, storehouse, stock of goods, two barrel houses and office $4,000 no insurance; Lewis & Pate, milliner's store and stock, $2,500, insurance $600; D. H. Johnson & Son, large store with stock of flour and hay, loss $6,000, insurance $1,000; C. C. Dix, storehouse, loss $800, no insurance; T. H. Mears, green grocer, stock $500, no insurance, D. H. Johnson, barber shop and shoe shop, loss $300, no insurance; S. T. Jones, storehouse and hall, $1,250, insurance $800; Willett & Bonnewell, stock of groceries, $300, no insurance; Albert T. Mears, barrel factory and stock, loss $2,000, insurance $600; Pate and Mason, large store and stock of dry goods and general merchandise, loss $26,000, insurance $9,000; Dr. A. D. F. Ewell, drug store and postoffice, $2,500, no insurance.

There were in all about twenty-five buildings destroyed, including the postoffice with all its contents and records. The large hall over D. H. Johnson's store was used by the Baptists of Parksley. They lost their organ, seats and other furniture, on which they had no insurance. There are only four stores left in the town. The freight cars at the station are filled with goods and furniture saved from the flames. The smoke of the burning town was seen for many miles around, and hundreds of people came from the surrounding county to see the ruins.

This is the fourth destructive fire that has occurred in Accomack since last February. Wachapreague, Accomack Courthouse, Franklin City and Parksley have all been visited by fires in this period, entailing a total loss of nearly $150,000. Parksley is situated in the center of Accomack, on the line of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, and is about twelve years old. It is beautifully laid out and set with shade trees.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

A Procession in the Rain—Organizations in the Line.

Rain, with all depressing effects, did not dampen the enthusiasm incident to the opening day of the centennial at Nashville, Monday. While the rain poured down and there was no apparent prospect of favorable weather, the order was issued to march at twelve o'clock, rain or shine.

General Thurman, at the appointed time set the parade in motion. First were the bicycle parade, headed by eight mounted policemen; then came the chief marshal and staff, with an honorary staff of one hundred, composed of leading citizens of the state; then the military organizations, federal and state; next, the state and federal officials present and distinguished guests, followed by the State Historical Society and exposition commissioners.

The second division consisted of the Chamber of Commerce, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Hermitage Association, Daughters of the Confederacy, Christian Temperance Union and various civic orders.

The third division was composed of ex-Confederate bivouacs, T. P. A. Association, Knights of Pythias, Hoo-Hoos and various other orders in uniform.

The fourth division contained citizens in carriages, numerous labor organizations and centennial guards.

The fifth was the colored division, which was very large, and included many organizations in uniform, benevolent and social societies and workingmen.

Notwithstanding the weather, the parade was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in the history of the State.

At the park, after the proclamation of President Thomas and the flag-raising, the anniversary exercises were held in the auditorium, opening with a prayer by Rev. D. C. Kelley. Then the singing of "America," by the children's chorus. Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, delivered the address of the day. The prize centennial poem was then read.

After these exercises there were exercises held in the Woman's Building, which was officially turned over to the woman's board, and then followed open air concerts.

At night there was a grand display of fireworks and a concert by the Marine Band at the park, attended by large crowds.

2,000 KILLED.

Women and Children the Greatest Sufferers.

FATAL CRUSH AT A FEAST.

The Czar Had Prepared a Public Feast, Which a Half Million People Attended—Beer Mugs Were Given Away as Souvenirs of the Occasion.

The closing days of the coronation festivities at Moscow have been marred by a distressing calamity which has cost over 2,000 lives and has thrown the whole city into gloom. The popular fete of the coronation ceremonies was held on the Khodynski Plain, opposite the Petroffsky Palace, and it is estimated that fully 500,000 persons attended. For days past the city has been full of peasants from many parts of the country, all awaiting the free feast, and expectation had reached the highest point, for it was known that the fetes would excel anything of the kind ever given in connection with the coronation of the Czars.

Long before daylight the crowds began pouring in the direction of the plain, while at an early hour all sorts of merrymaking were indulged in. Great booths had been constructed on the plain, and from them were distributed free food, free beer and also mugs as souvenirs of the occasion. This free feast, which has always been the popular features of coronations, has hitherto been the occasion of a good deal of crowding and good-natured fighting for places on the part of the hundreds of thousands of guests of the city, but no such gathering was ever witnessed on the Khodynski Plain, which has always been the scene of the popular entertainments attending coronations.

HOW THE CALAMITY OCCURRED.

Everything progressed smoothly until the distribution of the food and gifts began. Then the people in the rear began to crowd forward, but the police and soldiers checked them, and for a short time there was comparative order. Soon, however, the crowd in the rear again became impatient and surged forward, despite every effort to hold them back. Barriers had been erected in the vicinity of the booths to prevent excessive crowding, and under ordinary circumstances these would have been sufficient for the purpose. The people in front were swept against the barriers, where the enormous weight of the surging mass in the rear was thrown directly against them. Mad with pain and fright the people who were crushed against the barriers struggled to get away, but their attempts were fruitless.

One story is that a few souvenirs were thrown from one of the wagons carrying them to the booths, and this started the scramble, which soon resulted in panic.

Suddenly the barriers gave way and with a rush the immense throng swept forward. Hundreds of men, women and children were thrown down, and to stumble and fall meant death or serious injury, for no power could check the crowd, many of whom were in a condition of panic.

The authorities were helpless and for a time the scene baffled description. Many persons were killed by being crushed against the barriers before they gave way, and a great number met their death by being trampled upon. The cries and shrieks of the injured could be heard above the tumult of the crowd, and the effect was heartrending.

TROOPS TO THE RESCUE.

Additional troops were called upon to assist in quieting and dispersing the people. This they finally succeeded in doing, when every effort was made to succor the injured. Cossacks were placed at the entrance of the 500 booths on the plain, and into these structures were carried the bodies of the dead.

While the crush was most intense and the curses, shrieks and howls of pain were at their height, an unknown woman was delivered of a child on the field. No attention was paid to them by the maddened crowd, and the mother and the infant were trampled to death.

Every facility was given for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed and disfigured. It is highly probable that many of the victims who came from a distance will never be identified. These bodies will be interred by the government. In fact, it is believed that most of those who were killed were moujiks from the provinces. All the victims belong to the poorest class of the population.

The disaster has cast a gloom over the festivities, these being the first fatalities that have occurred during the cornation ceremonies. The Czar and Czarina, when informed of the extent of the disaster, expressed profound sorrow, and the Czar gave orders that everything should be done to alleviate the suffering of the injured.

The calamity was not due to any lack of precaution on the part of the authorities, but arose entirely from the eagerness of the people to enjoy the hospitality of the Czar.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

It is now said that the fatalities will amount to between two and three thousand, but it is impossible yet to ascertain accurately the extent of the disaster. An official statement places the number of dead recovered at 1,336 and the seriously or fatally injured at 286. But, in contrast with this official statement, there are 1,282 corpses lying at the cemetery, besides the many hundred dead and injured that are known to have been removed from the ill-fated field by friends.

SLAUGHTERED BY CRETANS.

A Turkish Force of Eighty-Five Reported to Have Been Cut to Pieces.

A Turkish detachment of eighty-five men, which returned to Vamos, the town in Crete which was recently besieged, to remove war material, is reported cut to pieces by the insurgents.

Only two of the Turks escaped.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts the State.

Mrs. Mary Beck, aged 60 years, living near Friedensville, left her home between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.

Her body was found that afternoon in the Saucon Creek, which flows near the house. She had committed suicide in her night clothes. She had been melancholy for some time.

The second time this spring a gang of burglars raided Lewisburg. The homes of seven prominent people were broken into and robbed. Among the houses entered were those of Rev. I. H. McGann, Rev. William Moses, J. F. Duncan, Charles H. Bernhart, W. S. Halfpenny, Mrs. Henry Miller and Mrs. John Zellers.

The burglars seemed to be after money, and at each place visited they secured a little. At the Bernhart house and the Moses parsonage they also secured considerable silverware.

A dastardly attempt at murder by lying in wait was made in Pottstown in what is known as "Hungarian Row," on the river front. Joseph Yotz, a boarder in the family of John Soboliski; became infatuated with Soboliski's wife. His attentions to the woman were so marked that the husband ordered him from the premises. He refused to go and a fight ensued, in which Mrs. Sobolski joined forces with her lover. The powerful blows of the irate husband proved too much for Yotz, and he was thrust from the house in a badly pummeled state. Soon after Soboliski left the house and was attacked by Yotz in a dark alley, where he was lying in wait, and received several cuts and stabs. Soboliski was found by one of his neighbors after the occurance unconscious and weak from the loss of blood. The Hungarians organized a posse and started in pursuit, but failed to find the murderous Hun. Saboliski's wounds are dangerous.

While the family of Mrs. Sarah Mott, of Mill Hall, were asleep in their beds, one of her daughters was awakened by burning wood and plaster falling on the bed. The room was full of smoke, and she had considerable difficulty in rousing the rest of the family. All narrowly escaped with their lives, as the roof was almost burned away before the flames were discovered. Beyond a few pieces of furniture nothing was saved. The fire was incendiary.

Thieves forced an entrance into the Lehigh Valley Station at Freemansburg. They broke into the ticket office and carried off hundreds of local and Western tickets and the ticket stamper. Enough tickets were secured to take all the politicians of Lower Saucon to the national conventions. Some of the tickets were found along the river front near Reddington. There were no tickets for Chicago or St. Louis among those found.

The general merchandise store of John M. Snyder, at Harlem, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The postoffice was in the same building and the contents, including the mail matter, consumed. The furniture and records of a lodge of Knights of the Golden Eagle in the building were burned. All the household goods of Mr. Snyder were also burned up. Total loss, about $3,000, nearly all covered by insurance.

Edgar Winger, a 9-year-old boy from Butler county, who was visiting friends near Oil City, was fatally burned. Some men were engaged in cleaning up. They sent the boy to the house. He ran across a can of oil and returned to where the men were burning brush. Before they could restrain him he threw the oil on the fire and was enveloped in the flames.

William Balz, proprietor of the McGrann House, Lancaster, and a well-known citizen, died from brain fever, aged 48 years. A year ago Balz was shot by Adam Bartsch, an employee at the hotel, who fancied that he had been wronged by Balz. The ball cut out one of Balz's eyes and lodged in the side of the head, where it could not be removed. It did not enter the brain, however, and the attending physician was of the opinion that it did not cause Balz's death. The wounded man did not enjoy good health afterward, however, continually complaining of severe pains in the head. Deceased was a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow and Red Man.

The Media Fire Company just closed a very successful fair in Gleane Hall. The fire company made over $1000 clear by the bazaar. There were a number of valuable articles given away to the one collecting the largest sum of money. There were usually three contestants for each article.

Robbers entered the house of Harry M. Baker in Allentown, and succeeded in getting several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry.

Mrs. Emma Steele, who died in Pottstown last week, left a remarkable will, the provisions of which were executed at once. She was married to William Steele, of this borough, but the couple did not live together. Their difficulites had reached the courts of this county, but he continued to pay her board and expenses until her death. She however, executed a will during the days of her sickness, bequeathing her body, after her death, to her nephew, Charles Brower, of Downingtown, and that gentleman came to Pottstown the day of her death in response to a telegram from Proprietor Gilbert, of the Merchants' Hotel, where the woman died, and removed the corpse to Dowingtown, where it was buried. The fact of her death was not disclosed to her husband until after the removal of the body.

An 8-year-old boy, named Stanislaus Zmudzinski, of Pittsburg, died from an electrical shock received one week ago, when he was pushed against a hoop hanging from a trolley wire by companions. The boy became entangled in the hoop. His feet, legs and sides were burned so that the flesh fell off.

EXPLODED THE SAFE.

Burglars Make a Vain Attempt to Rob a Safe at Procter, W. Va.

Burglars broke into the office of Dopler & Moore's flour mill, Proctor, W. Va., and blew open the safe. The explosion was so violent that the safe was wrecked, and the noise wakened half the people in town.

In a few minutes dozens of men were on the street, half dressed and in pursuit of the burglars, who ran toward the river. Three of them escaped, but the fourth was shot through the hip and was captured.

ST. LOUIS DAMAGE.

Ten Thousand Houses Practically Destroyed.

TANGLE IN CITY COUNCILS.

The Appropriation of $100,000 Hangs Fire Because of the Provisions of the City Charter Forbids the Grant.

A dispatch from St. Louis says:—There is still great variance of opinion as to the amount of damage done by the cyclone. Estimates all the way from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 have been advanced, but until the report of the building commissioner is made next week the actual figures will not be known.

It will be impossible to draw the line between buildings totally, and those only partially destroyed, as many are standing now that will have to be torn down. Some property owners will prefer to rebuild entirely, while others will reconstruct their damaged property. Building permits are not being issued at the rapid rate, as the department is not requiring those who are repairing to take out permits.

However, sixteen were applied for and issued Monday. Assistant Charles R. Graves, when seen, said that probably the actual damage would never be known.

"Our inspectors will not report for a week," said he, "but from what they say around the office I would say that the total number of houses totally destroyed would number 10,000. The damage, it can safely be said, will average around $1500 to each building. This, I think, will cover the entire loss on buildings."

The Municipal Assembly is having a hard time appropriating $100,000 for the tornado sufferers. The House of Delegates after being warned that they would go to jail if they passed the proposed $100,000 relief bill, deliberately passed it, and thereby violated the city charter.

Section 11, of Article 16 of said charter, provides that any member or officer of either house of the Assembly and any officer of the city who shall knowingly vote for the disbursement of any money belonging to the city for any other than the specific use or purpose for which the money shall have been authorized by law shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment or fine or both.

Section 33, of Article 3 of the charter, is in these words: "Section 33—The Assembly shall not appropriate any money for charitable purposes, except such as shall be subject to its own supervision and administration, under a system of suitable arrangement to be established, whereby the partakers of the charity shall respectively earn what they receive to the extent of their ability."

The Council, the other branch, declined to take favorable action upon the relief bill reported by the House, considering such a step in violation of both the letter and spirit of the city charter. However, the Council drafted another bill appropriating $100,000 to be expended by the street department. In this way it is hoped to evade the city charter, and at the same time grant relief desired.

MASSACRE OF CUBANS.

Horrible Stories of Spanish Atrocities—Women Fatally Maltreated.

Letters received in Key West, Fla., from Santiago de Cuba tell of crimes committed by Spaniards in that Province that would shame the Kurds. In two weeks more than twenty men, women and children have fallen victims to the ferocity of the Spaniards.

Recently, a column of Spanish troops met ten peaceable Cubans near the town of Minas de Firmeza. The Cubans were on their way to work and were unarmed. The Spaniards forced them to strip and then swung them up by the wrists to trees by the wayside.

The troops were then drawn up in line and fired volley after volley into the bodies of the dangling Cubans. The corpses remained swinging for two days before anyone cared to cut them down.

A similar massacre was perpetrated by Spaniards May 26, near Arroyo Guerra. Five negroes, who were riding on a cart, were met by a company of Spanish troops. The negroes were made to get out and were shot to death. The corpses were left unburied in the road.

Near the same place on the night of May 27, Spanish soldiers went to a house occupied by Josefa Lopez and Felice Rogero, wives of insurgents. Each of the women was the mother of a young daughter.

The drunken soldiers forced the women and girls to disrobe, pricking them with bayonets to hasten them. Then the mothers and daughters were made to dance until exhausted. Afterward the soldiers assaulted them, and leaving them unconscious left, after firing the house.

The women and girls were dragged out by neighbors before the flames reached them, and after being revived related this story. The girls and women have since died from their injuries.

KATE FIELD IS DEAD.

Brilliant in Journalism and as a Lecturer—The End Came at Honolulu.

H. H. Kohlsaat, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald, received a cable message dated Yokohama, and signed by Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Minister to the United States from the Sandwich Islands, which said: "Kate Field died at Honolulu, May 19, of pneumonia."

Miss Field was in the Sandwich Island as special correspondent of the Times-Herald, and the last heard from her was a letter dated May 4, in which she informed Mr. Kohlsaat that she had been doing a great deal of horseback riding, and that the exercise in the open air had completely restored her health, which, before she went to the islands had been badly shattered. No further particulars than those contained in the dispatch of Mr Thurston are known.

MAIDENHOOD.

You stand in Life's fair April-tide,
  Upon a sun-kissed, haze-bound shore;
You cannot see beyond the wide
  Expanse of ocean stretched before
Your eyes; but in your soul's great deep
  There lurks a yearning, unconfessed,
To probe the mysteries that sleep
  Beneath that ocean's heaving breast.

God's sun smiles upon your bronze-gold hair;
  God's angels rest their finger-tips—
Whose every touch enframes a prayer
  Upon the sweet curves of you lips.
And, veiled beneath the calm surprise
  Whose startled glance repels desire,
Within your sombre, wondering eyes,
  There dwells a hint of slumbering fire.

You do not know your power as yet,—
  Nor shall you know till love shall stand
Demanding payment of the debt
  You owe him, with your heart and hand;
Then shall your soul, awakened, rise
  On wings untried, but free and strong,
And soaring into Paradise,
  Learn there to chant life's grand, sweet song!

STELLA G. FLORENCE.

BARKER'S BICYCLE.

Barker is an old friend of mine, and this story is not told with any malicious intention. Not for the world would I do anything to rupture the bond of friendship which has existed between us for many years.

I have had a talk with Barker about it anyway, and he says he doesn't mind, provided I handle the thing in a neat and intelligent way, and do not exaggerate, which I shall certainly be very careful not to do.

Barker is employed in a bank during the day. He has never made it very clear to me just what the nature of his occupation is in that institution, but he can be seen at any time between the hours of ten and three seated on a high stool and waving a long black ruler. I am informed that he uses the rule once in a while to draw lines with, and even puts down an occasional figure in a large book that is always open in front of him; but this is only hearsay, and as I have promised to confine this narrative strictly to facts I would rather not make any positive statement about it

But while it may be well to give some short insight into the nature of Barker's daily pursuits and the general tenor of his existence, it is by no means essential to the full comprehension of the events with which this story has to deal, as the scene is laid entirely after the set of the sun, at which time Barker ceases to be an ordinary individual and becomes a bicycle fiend of the most desperate description. As a matter of fact it is entirely probable that such would have been his habitual condition at all hours, if he had not found it necessary for financial reasons to waste his talents part of the time in a bank.

Barker's bicycle is a machine of the most approved pattern and equipped with all the latest appliances for securing speed, safety and grace. There was one point, however, on which he experienced great annoyance. He could never find a device which would exercise a sufficiently startling effect on pedestrians, and make them jump out of his way in as lively a manner as he would like.

"A bell ain't worth a cent, you know," he would say to me. "People are getting so used to hearing them that they don't pay any attention to them. I ran over three little boys, a dog and an old lady last week, and it's getting to be a nuisance."

I said I throught it was, and that I had no doubt the three little boys, the dog and the old lady also thought so.

"It's an outrage," said Barker, "when a man can't go along the street without being tipped over by people who don't look where they are going. There ought to be a law against it. Now, what I want on my bicycle is some sort of a thing that will show people who go rushing around the streets at night that they don't own the whole town.

"I don't mind telling you, though," added Barker, "that it will take a pretty smart man to invent something that will fill the bill. You see, it has got to be something out of the ordinary run. The only way I can make them move now is to yell at them, and there's too much work about that."

"Well, Barker," said I. "I am not an extraordinary smart man, but if yelling at them makes them move I can fix you."

"How?" said Barker.

"Carry a phonograph," said I.

Barker stood for a few moments in profound meditation. Then he slapped me on the back with every appearance of great enthusiasm.

"Perkins," said he, "you're an inventive genius. Now here I've been puzzling my brains for a month about this thing, and couldn't hit on a simple little scheme like that. I'll go and get a phonograph right away."

"There's one thing about it, Barker," said I, "and that is that phonographs cost a good deal of money."

"What do I care for that?" said he. "I rather pay a hundred dollars than be constantly in danger from those reckless people."

One or two evening after this I was crossing Howard avenue when I heard a voice—Barker's voice, but with an unfamiliar nasal twang about it—hallooing at me: "Look out there!"

Involuntarily I started. There was an uncanniness about it—a weird and unnatural emphasis. It was a voice pregnant with the ring of authority, and as I stepped quickly to one side, there shot by me a vision of gray golf stockings, sweater and cycling cap with which I was pretty well acquainted. So he actually rigged up his wheel with a phonograph! Darting into a nearby bicycle agency I hired a wheel in feverish haste, and sped up the avenue in pursuit of the fleeting figure in gray. In the dim distance I could hear the howl of the fiendish thing as it sped on through the night, and as I spun over the asphalt with the speed of the wind, the space between us lessened and I began to catch the melody of shouts that were pouring forth from the vicinity of Barker's handle bars. He had evidently loaded it with a variety of expressions suitable for all sorts of emergencies, and the thing was spitting them out with an intelligence that bordered on the marvelous.

"Would you be so kind, miss," it said with the accent of a Chesterfield, as a woman of the fat and forty persuasion stepped in the way, "as to turn to the right a little? Aw, thanks!"

And the woman smiled at Barker, and thought he was such a polite young man. A few rods further on a small boy darted across the street beneath the flickering rays of the electric light.

"Hi, there!" yelled the phonograph, "get a move on you now—yi! yi! yi! whereupon the boy was convinced he was being pursued by a lunatic and fled down a side street.

"Barker," said I solemnly, pushing my wheel up alongside of him by a tremendous effort, "you had better take that thing off."

"Why, how do you do?" said he; take it off! Why?"

"Because I am morally certain," said I, "that it's a violation of Ordinance No. 5,046. If one of those mounted policemen comes along and that thing howl at him you'll go to jail."

But Barker evidently thought that was all nonsense. He didn't care if it violated the whole Council series from A to izzard. He had got hold of an elegant thing, and was going to stick to it, and I was a gay sort of a man to recommend it to him and then advise him to give it up. All this time the phonograph was talking in the tone of deep disgust to a heavy individual who was pedalling along in a leisurely way just in front of us, and who must have been stone deaf or he would certainly have clambered down and punched Barker's head.

Then I was initiated into the mysteries of the thing, and saw how, by pushing a small attachment down so that it rubbed on the front wheel, the mechanism of the phonograph was made to revolve, and it shouted out whatever was in it until the clamp was released. Barker said he had talked into it half a day, and was evidently well supplied with a vocabulary.

By the time we got to the club—for we belonged to a club, both of us—Barker was in a state of hilarious delight, and half of the dogs, children and old ladies in town were on the verge of frenzy. Of course, all the other fellows in the club had to learn all about it, and Barker pushed his machine around on the sidewalk and made the phonograph curse them, and all their relatives to the tenth generation, which seemed to afford them the most unbounded pleasure.

As a fitting conclusion to the evening's entertainment we all went upstairs, and I regret to say that Barker, after placing the phonograph carefully on a table beside him, got as drunk as a lord, and talked and sang and shouted in a very scandalous and disgraceful way.

After it was all over I took him home and put him to bed, and while doing this he informed me in a maudlin and disconnected way that he was going out riding the next evening with the two Cutter girls, daughters of old man Coupon Cutter, one of the directors in the bank, and he wished I would drop around and ride with the big one, so he could talk to the little one. He said that I was his only friend, and that he loved the little one. He did not love her in any ordinary way, either; but in a way in which no one ever had loved before.

Now, I like Barker, and he is a friend of mine, and as a matter of course it was only common charity to help him out in a case like that. So I gave him a lot of good advice about how to doctor his head in the morning, which he received with very bad grace, and promised to be in the neighborhood of old Cutter's the next evening without fail.

I was a little late getting off, and had hardly got within sight of the house on the following night when I met the two girls and Barker coming toward me. He seemed be in high spirits, and was particularly jolly when they met me. I wanted to ask him about the phonograph, but hesitated to do so. He immediately mentioned the matter himself, however, and explained that the youngest Miss Cutter was infatuated with the thing, and had insisted in having it put on her bicycle, and that they were all anxiously waiting for something to get in the way so they could give it a trial. I afterwards discovered that Barker had represented to them that the whole thing was his own idea, and they had declared that he was wonderfully ingenious.

We had gone about three blocks, Barker and "the little one" being in front, and the elder Miss Cutter and myself in the rear, when a man tried to cross the street in front of us.

"Hooray! gimme me another drink!" said the phonograph in a ghastly counterfeit of Barker's voice.

The man gazed at us in astonishment and fell into the gutter; Barker's machine wobbled violently, and I could see that his nerve had crumbled, while I felt a shiver along my own spine as I took in the situation.

"Her golden hair was hanging down her—h—h—hic—back!" sang the wretched instrument in Barker's well-known treble. Evidently "the little one" couldn't loosen the clamp.

Drops of sweat stood on Barker's brow, and he tried to turn it off as a joke.

"Funny, ain't it?" said he; "never can tell what it will say."

"You're a liar!" screamed the phonograph. "Come 'long now, and pass the whisk."

I could see "the little one" turn pale, and the elder Miss Cutter looked daggers at Barker.

"Tra, la, la, tra, la, la, wow, wow, wow, whoopee!" said the phonograph.

"Shay," it continued in a confidential whisper, "I'm struck on the—hic—prettiest—hic—girl——"

"Take it off!" growled Barker, making a lunge at the instrument, but his equilibrium was gone, and he fell in an ignominious heap on the pavement.

"Ho! ho! you're drunk!" shrieked the machine, derisively, as we darted on and left him.

"Mr. Perkins," said the elder Miss Cutter, dismounting, and pointing imperiously in the direction of her sister's wheel, "take that thing off!"

I obeyed her with the utmost alacrity, and cast it at the dark spot where its owner was reposing.

"Now," said the elder Miss Cutter, "take us home, sir."

And so I did, and when old man Cutter looked at me in an inquiring way over the tops of his eyeglasses I felt as guilty as a man who had robbed a bank and strangled the janitor.

They didn't ask me to come in, so I went off to hunt up Barker. I found him sitting on the curbstone pounding at something with a brick.

"What's that?" said I.

"I never saw a man who could ask so many foolish questions," said he sulkily, and then he climbed upon his bicycle and rode away; and now I understand that the Board of Directors have become economical and cut down his salary.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

Career of the Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

The House Committee on Claims reports that a balance of $205.92 is due from the United States to the heirs of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," who was Consul at Tunis at the date of his death, April 9, 1852. The committee say that appropriation should be made for payment of this balance "long standing to the credit of the faithful officer whose fame was world-wide, and whose memory is dear to every American home, where it is revered and loved by old and young alike."

John Howard Payne was born in the city of New York, June 9, 1792. His youth was spent on the shores of Long Island, where Payne's father was principal of the Clinton Academy, while Rev. Lyman Beecher was one of the island's preachers. Ultimately the Payne family removed to Boston, where the father became distinguished as a teacher. John was a clever lad, poetical, military, bohemian, and on one occasion the company of which he was captain was reviewed with veterans of the revolution. He was handsome, graceful and engaging, and his talents, various and versatile, were suddenly called into play by the death of his mother, pecuniary misfortune to his father, and the necessity of aiding in the support of his family.

At 17 he made his debut on the stage as "Young Norval" at the Park Theatre in New York, playing subsequently at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and appearing at Drury Lane, London, in his twenty-first year. He edited one of the first dramatic papers, the Opera Glass. He wrote the tragedy of "Brutus" for Edmund Kean. Among his plays was one entitled "Clari, the Maid of Milan," which was brought out with music by Bishop, May 8, 1823, at Covent Garden. It is in this that "Home, Sweet Home" appeared. The air was commonly described as Sicilian, but some attribute it to Bishop. It was sung by Miss Tree, the elder sister of Mrs. Charles Kean. Payne was starving at this time in a Paris attic, and did not receive even the $125 which he reckoned "The Maid of Milan" should bring to him in a total of $1150, for which he sold all his manuscripts. The song brought the original publisher $10,000 within two years. Payne used to say that he often heard the song in Paris, Berlin, London and elsewhere when he had not a shilling to buy the next meal or a place to lay his head.

In 1832 Payne returned to this country, and in 1841 he was appointed American Consul at Tunis. He wrote two additional stanzas to "Home, Sweet Home." There is an altered form of the air in Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," into which it was introduced as a suggestion of Pasta.

Notwithstanding the obvious and pathetic irony of the facts, it is not probable that the present Congress any more than its predecessors, will settle the account of John Howard Payne. For neglect and indifference in his case conspicuously, there's no place like home.

Ate Up a Picture.

Mme. Hare was a French widow and a client of F. R. Coudert in a suit involving $40,000.

Pending the determination of this action, Mme. Hare opened a boarding house in New York and had as her guests, among others, Kenyon Cox, W. A. Coffin and J. Carroll Beckwith. The room in which dinner was usually served was not as cheerful as it might be and one day the artistic set agreed to send pictures with which to relieve its bareness.

Beckwith's contribution was a Normandy peasant girl resting by the side of a haystack. A valuation was placed upon this picture, and when the others paid their weekly bills they would estimate how much of the canvass Beckwith had consumed, thus: "He's eaten her hand this week, last week he eat her hair, next week her feet will go." When Madame won her case she presented this picture to Mr. Coudert, in whose possession it now is.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are twenty-six cremation associations in active operation in the United States. The oldest was organized at Washington, Pa., in 1876, and the two newest are found in New Haven, Conn., and Elizabeth, N. J. (1894). The number of incinerations reported is 3,670. The number incinerated in Europe from 1876 to 1893 was 19,700. The membership of the American associations is about 8,000 and the adherents of the method about 100,000.

The Railway Age gives the following as the present mileage of the greatest railroad systems in America: Pennsylvania, 8,882; Chicago and Northwestern, 7,931; Santa Fe, 7,555; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 7,304; Canadian Pacific, 7,103.

Statistics show that Pennsylvania has more citizens whose sight has been destroyed, or who have had their eyes rendered useless, than any other state. The large number of iron and steel plants, and other manufactories and mines within its limits is responsible for this. The fact that Pittsburgh is the center of the iron and steel trade, and in the most importnat coal-mining district in the country, furnishes the explanation for the fact, as stated by the Chronicle of that city, that there are more people in Pittsburgh wearing glass eyes than are to be found in any other city in the country. Those who are in a position to know estimate that there are about 2,400 such unfortunates in Allegheny County, or about one to every 250 persons.

A State organization of the school Boards or Minnesota has been formed. There are similar organizations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and Pennsylvania, and a National Convention—the first—will be held in Buffalo this year; in connection with the National Teachers' Association. The purpose in the organization of these State Associations of School Boards is to gather and exchange opinions and decisions. Without such organization, it is argued, School Boards are independent bodies, each acting upon its own best judgment, and knowing little or nothing of other boards. School teachers and superintendents have their own conventions and exchange of ideas, and it is equally desirable that members of School Boards should have an opportunity of educating themselves for their duties.

The figures given by Professor Michie in the Independent of the size and cost of the European military establishments are very striking. Russia leads off with 868,772 men in her army, while France is second with 508,263, and Germany a close third, with 584,734. Austria follows after a considerable interval with 354,252, while Italy slips in before England with 252,829. But England takes first place in the navy with 83,400 men, followed by France, 43,620, and Italy 35,607. In the percentage of the population for both services in time of peace France leads with 1.67, while Greece is second with 1.28, and Germany third with 1.26. In the annual cost of both services Russia leads off with $252,176,870, followed by France with $181,180,002. The total number of armies and navies in Europe are 3,681,496 men, and the cost is $973,290,215 annually. We might cut a considerable figure in the list by adding the pensions for our last war to current army and navy expenses.

The Washington Star announces that the two species of large water bugs that have come to be called electric light bugs have put in an appearance around the electric arc lights. "A most curious thing about these bugs," it says, "is that before the introduction of electric lights they were considered to be comparatively rare. They were seldom seen, as they were not attracted by ordinary light. When the arc light appeared, however, the bugs became enormously noticeable. Upon their appearance in such prodigious numbers entomologists were of the opinion that after two or three years both species would grow scarce, but the numbers do not seem to be decreasing in the slightest. While neither the Belostoma nor the Benacus is distinctly poisonous, both have strong beaks, capable of inflicting severe wounds, and it will be wise to handle them with great care, if at all. The very large black water beetle will also be seen among the water bugs around electric lamps in the proportion of about 1 to 100."

Some wise French physician has discovered a new cure for insomnia, nightmare, and all sort of nervous ills which disturb our rest. It seems that the old idea of sleeping with the head higher than the feet is all wrong, and we must reverse the order of things and put our feet on the pillow, as this position assures "profound and intellectual sleep."

It may be new to cyclists, but a French physician declares that cyclists, unknown to themselves perhaps, develop a gentle vibratory condition of the body. In other words they become human tuning forks. It was Dr. Pettit who gave the French Academy of Medicine the "tip" on this, and since then French and English bicyclists have been suprised, when they have complained to their medical advisers that they felt unusually restless and could not account for it, to learn that they had unconsciously acquired the "vibratory habit." The medical journals are taking the matter up, and soon American doctors also will doubtless begin to perscribe for the cure of the new ailment.

The estimated cost of the Nicaragua canal has been increased by the government commission, whose report has just appeared. "In spite of this increase, however," says The Manufacturer, "the cost remains within the bounds of the capital and the aid which can be legitimately extended by the United States." The original estimate of the Nicaragua Canal Company ten years ago was $66,466,880. The present estimate by the government commission is $133,472,893. This is just double. In the interval, however the estimates made by the company have been increasing as the difficulties were better known. Of late the estimates usually made have placed the cost at from $100,000,000 to $110,000,000. The report of the government commission, instead of doubling this latter estimate, as was freely predicted, advances it only to a round $133,500,000. As this commission was selected in no friendly spirit and its instructions were evidently intended to render it certain that its estimates included every possible item of cost, the figures which it has now published may be accepted as final.

In a work on the road and pavements of France, Professor A. P. Rockwell, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, deduces from the reports of the Minister of the Interior, for 1881-1886, that the average cost of nearly 26,000 miles of macadamized road in France, of which over 17,000 miles were ordinary local roads, were as follows: Main highways, $2,309 per mile; secondary highways, $2,309 per mile, and ordinary local roads, $2,036 per mile. These figures include the cost of the road proper and the grading and right of way; but do not include the cost of bridges, culverts and other structures. The range in price is not very great, being only $800 per mile in some departments and as much as $5,000 and $7,200 per mile in others. All of the Paris pavements, except a portion of the block-stone paving, are laid on concrete foundations. The total area of Paris street pavements on January 1, 1894, was 10,554,520 square yards, and the percentages of kinds of pavement were as follows: Block-stone, 71.5 per cent; macadam 16.3 per cent; asphalt, 3.8 per cent. and wood 8.4 per cent. Asphalt pavements date from 1855 and the first wood pavements were laid in 1881; but the tendency of to-day is to substitute wood or asphalt for stone and macadam, with wood as the present favorite.

In an interesting decision the Massachusetts Supreme Court decides that damages by smoke from a fire which was confined exclusively in a chimney-place come within the risks insured against by a policy of the standard form in Massachusetts. The defendant contended that the policy was not intended to apply to a fire which is lighted and maintained for the ordinary purposes for which fires are used in buildings, and which is confined within the place that is fitted for such. Judge Knowlton for the court says, "We are inclined to the opinion that a distinction should be made between a fire intentionally lighted and maintained for a useful purpose in connection with the occupation of a building, and a fire which starts from such a fire without human agency in a place where fires are never lighted nor maintained, although such ignition may naturally be expected to occur occasionally as an incident to the maintenance of necessary fires, and although the place where it occurs is constructed with a view to prevent damage from such ignition. A fire in a chimney should be considered rather a hostile fire than a friendly fire, and as such, if it causes damage, it is within the provisions of ordinary contracts of fire insurance."

The State Department officers feel that the Consular reports which are prepared at infinite pains, and in some cases by much labor and research, by our consuls in all parts of the world are not fully appreciated at home. These reports aim, under the present system, to point out to American merchants and manufacturers the best markets for their products. Complete data are furnished by the Consuls, and it is made available at once for the newspapers. It has been found that American newspapers care very little for such news, and even the trade papers use the material sparingly. The reports are published periodically in volumes which are distributed generally to business men whose addresses are on the State Department list. By the time this publication reaches them, however, the information is old and in some cases its value is lessened. The department officers think that greater consideration should be paid the reports of our Consuls, especially as they mean dollars and cents to many business houses in all parts of the country. The subjects treated of are as varied as the lines of commerce, and both exportation and importation are dealt with. It was remarked recently in the State Department that the London Times awaited with apparent interest the publication of the Consular reports, and made regularly an abstract of the information. It is the only paper in the world, so far as the department officials know, which makes this use of the commercial reports of American Consuls.

Discovers a Petrified Man.

Peter McNabb, a fern gatherer, found in his wanderings through a forest near Columbus, Ohio, what seems to be the petrified remains of a man—probably a prehistoric man. He says it was brought to light by a recent landslide. One arm and one leg are missing, the remaining leg being drawn up against the stomach and the head dropping upon the breast. In size it is a little above the ordinary, and appears to have been buried in a sitting posture. Hundreds look at it, but no scientist has yet examined it.—Chicago

The Value of London.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers the other day it was stated particulars had been received of the quinquennial valuation of the metropolis, from which it appeared that the gross value of property in London, including the city, was $215,657,795, and the ratable value, $183,403,240.

CABLE SPARKS.

In the recent fighting in Crete the Turkish loss was 75 killed, while the Christians lost 40 killed.

Lady Henry Somerset was re-elected president of the British Woman's Temperance Association.

The Spanish government has ordered the arrest of Generals Campos and Borrero, who were about to engage in a duel.

The plague has broken out among the notorious Hamidish cavalry, stationed at Cazoghnas, in the villayet of Bitils, Armenia.

M. Thierbaut, formerly consul for France at New York, has been appointed first secretary of the French Legation at Washington.

The Bering sea convention was ratified at London by United States Ambassador Bayard and the Marquis of Salisbury as minister for foreign affairs.

P. M. Arthur was re-elected chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Ottawa, Ont., by a vote of 326 to 86 for Habrstick, of Wisconsin.

Home Secretary Rid'ey declared in the House of Commons that the government could see no further reason for clemency in the Maybrick case.

A body of Fahavalo's bandits has burned the town of Antirabe, Madagascar. The French troops finally attacked the bandits and killed 200 of them.

The deaths from cholera at Alexandria Monday numbered 5; at Cairo, 20; at Old Cairo, 15; elsewhere in Egypt, 45. Total since September, 2,523.

In the discussion of the diseases of animals bill in the House of Commons efforts failed to make an exception of the British colonies known to be free from disease.

A confidential note has been addressed to the Belgium government announcing that ex-Empress Eugenie has summoned a great meeting of French monarchists to take place in Brussels during the coming month of August.

The Swiss National Council has expressed regret that the United States has not replied to the Swiss proposal for the conclusion of an arbitration treaty, and has requested the Bundesrath to demand a categoric answer, but the president of the Confederation has declined to make the demand.

FOUND HER IN A WELL.

A Shocking Crime at Everett Springs. Near Rome, Georgia.

The body of Mrs. Ann Tudor, a white woman, was found in an old well at Everett Springs, fifteen miles above Rome, Ga. She was a widow about 30 years old and since the death of Charles Thompson's wife, about two years ago, she has kept house for him. Thompson is about 35 years of age, and lives at the foot of John's Mountain. Saturday afternoon Thompson reported to the neighborhood that Mrs. Tudor was missing. Searching parties were at once organized and found the body in the well and notified Coroner Drennen. When the body was drawn up there were marks around the neck which showed that the woman had been strangled. A fish line had been tied around her dress, in which two large rocks were confined so as to prevent the body from rising.

The Coroner's jury decided to arrest Thompson's son and another young man, but when Thompson heard what their intentions were he asked to be allowed to make a statement. "Mrs. Tudor had lived with me like a wife for some time," he said, "and lately she found that she was in trouble. Then she said she wanted to die, if I could help her she would get out of the world rather than be disgraced. We went to the well and I tied the rocks in her dress and she fastened a rope around her own neck and the other end around her legs. She sat on the edge of the well for some time and at last jumped off. She struggled a while, and finally when I found she was dead I drew the body up, cut the rope from around her neck and dropped her into the well."

CONSULS GENERAL APPOINTED.

A Friend of the Novelist Stevenson to Go to Apia.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate the following nominations:

William Churchill, of New York, to be consul general of the United States at Apia.

Davis N. Burke, of New York, to be consul general of the United States at Tangier, Morocco.

William Churchill, who has been nominated to be United States consul general at Apia, Samoa, is a native of Brooklyn, born in 1859. He is a graduate of Yale, and is thoroughly familiar with the customs, business and social affairs of the Samoan Islands, having spent four years in Micronesia. Mr. Churchill was intimate with Robert Louis Stevenson while the latter lived in Samoa, and was of much assistance to him at the beginning of the novelist's residence there, furnishing him with information as to the islands, the traditions and customs that was gratefully received by Stevenson. Since his return to the United States Mr. Churchill has discharged the duties of editor of the Brooklyn Times, although he has taken no part in politics, and his endorsements are of the highest character. He has figured to some extent in the literary world, and is known as the author of one of the latest popular novels devoted to South Sea life.

David N. Burke, who is made consul general at Tangier, Morocco, is at present consul at Malaga, where he became consul in 1893, being appointed from New York. He replaces at Tangier Consul General John Judson Barclay, who was appointed from Alabama in September, 1893, and is recalled.

FOUGHT WITH BANDITS.

French Troops in Madagascar Slaughter 200 of a Large Band.

A body of 1500 Fahavalos bandits has burned Antrirabe, Madagascar, according to a special despatch. For three days the bandits blockaded a house in which a detachment of French troops was protecting the Norwegian mission.

The French resident, with a detachment of Novas, eventually raised the blockade after sharp fighting, during which 200 Fahavalos were killed.

THE CEN RE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 11.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.

For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.

For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.

For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.

For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.

For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.

For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.

For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.

For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

Now, Democrats, to your guns, and aim for victory in the county.

ANY man who has real merit need not resort to prostituting a secret order to office seeking.

AHA, that's it!—Republicans working at the Democratic primaries on Saturday "to weaken our ticket."

THE defeated of Tuesday, have now, no doubt, said their feelings; let all stop after this week. Be of good cheer, defeated comrades, we can now pick our flints and try again. The next Republican legislature, boys, is likely to keep on increasing the offices and make 6 instead of 3 commissioners, 2 treasurers, and double up all the other county offices, and then, boys, there will be room for all at the table.

So up with your hats for the ticket, boys.

A NEW candidate for congressional honors was announced last week, being ex-judge D. L. Krebs, of Clearfield. Judge Krebs is a native of Ferguson township and was admitted to the Bellefonte bar, removed to Clearfield, where he practiced law and afterwards was elected president judge.

THE raising of the County Superintendent's salary, in this county, from $1500 to $1800, meets with almost general disapproval over the county, a fact we ascertained in our recent travels over the county. If any director, in the convention, when the vote was taken on the motion to increase the salary, had been sharp enough to call for the yeas and nays the proposition would have been defeated as a goodly majority of the directors would not have wanted their names to appear on the record as favoring it.

If our amiable superintendent refuses to accept the increase he will stand in still higher esteem with the people. The history of our county superintendents' salary is about this:

It started with $500;
Then raised just a little to $700;
Then raised just a trifle to $1000.
Then raised only a trifle to $1200;
Next raised a little more to $1500;
Now raised a wee bit to $1800.
Next raise will be a wee bit to $2000, and keep on crawling up until it gets to 3000. The earlier increases may have been proper, but it is time to call a halt.

McKINLEY, PAST AND PRESENT.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* is gradually dropping its straddle and getting over to the McKinley side of the fence. We have no fault to find, for these are times of sudden changes, but it affords no reason why the situation should be misstated to cushion the flop, and get a nice, easy place to land on. The *Dispatch* of Saturday says there "is nothing in Major McKinley's past utterances about silver that differs from the views that were generally held by his party at the time of such utterances." Suppose we test this statement by Major McKinley's silver votes in congress in 1878. He voted, in the first place, for free coinage, pure and simple. Was that the view of the Republican party in 1878, when a few years before it had engineered "the great crime of 1873," in demonetizing silver? The silver bill for which Major McKinley voted in the house was not acceptable in the Senate, then much more conservative than of late years, and it substituted the Bland Allison silver coinage bill providing for the purchase and coinage of $4,000,000 worth of silver per month. This bill passed, but was returned to the house with the veto of President Hayes, a veto in all probability prepared by John Sherman, as he was then secretary of the treasury. Mr. McKinley voted to pass this bill over the veto, thereby separating himself from the Republican administration.

As to what may be Major McKinley's views on silver today, the *Dispatch* knows nothing, for he has kept discreetly silent since the Republican state convention of Ohio, a few months ago. The silver resolution adopted by that body, stated to have been prepared by McKinley, was very cunningly devised to suit all phases of the silver question. But while favoring free coinage by international agreement, it went a step farther, and, such an arrangement failing, advocated it by legislation by the American congress. That is McKinley's position today. Further evidence lies in the fact that western states, in their recent platforms, while favoring free coinage, indorsed McKinley for the presidential nomination as a representative of that idea. The difficulty is just here. No one knows whether, as president, McKinley would sign or veto a free coinage bill if sent him by congress. That will be the crucial test. The *Dispatch* cannot tell with any certainty what McKinley will do in the contingency. Therefore its talk about comparing McKinley's opinions today by his past opinions is all fudge. He has no opinions today, and his past is muddled by contradiction and inconsistency, as the *Dispatch* abundantly demonstrated when endeavoring to inflate the Quay balloon.—Pittsburg *Post*.

WHAT THEY WORKED FOR.

One of the Republican heelers in the plot to work the Democratic primaries on last Saturday, to elect W. B. Mingle as delegate, did it to disturb the harmony agreed upon by the Centre Hall candidates and now chuckles over what he claims a partial success of the game as it helped towards nominating "a weak ticket on Tuesday" and now he was glad "the Republicans could carry the county." That is about the way the half Democrat chairman with the same kind of Republican help, has been plotting for the defeat of Democratic nominees for more than fifteen years. No wonder no Democratic delegate could be found willing to serve as secretary under a chairman with such an un-democratic record.

Now Democrats, it is our duty to warn you of the new plot, in which Republicans were helpers. Pull off your coats, go to work! and prove that you can elect your ticket. Democrats profit by what you know of similar work by the same chaps in past years. Be on the alert now, and don't rest until victory crowns your efforts.

Advice Not to be Discounted.

The following is sensible advice: "Drink nothing without seeing it, sign nothing without reading it, and make sure that it means nothing more than it says. Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyers' houses are built on fools' heads. In any business never wade in water where you cannot see the bottom. Put no dependence on the label of a bag, and sound money before you accept it. See the sack open before you buy what is in it, for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated."

The Revival Still On.

The religious revival that has been going on at Bellefonte for several weeks still continues, and the interest in it is unabated. The meetings in the tabernacle are largely attended, and many conversions have been made. The meetings are a decided success and will continue for some time yet. Many prominent business men and attorneys of the town have forsaken their former wicked ways and are trying to walk in the path of the righteous.

Examinations.

County Superintendent Gramley is holding examinations for the teachers of Potter township and Centre Hall, today in the school building. When Prof. Gramley went into office he raised the standard of the teachers and when a certificate is issued, the party receiving it is deserving of it. He is putting the schools upon a good basis and will do much for the cause of education during the balance of his term.

Were Not Successful.

Some time during Sunday night an attempt was made to rob the safe in the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Milesburg. An entrance was effected into the station and the safe tampered with. The dial was blown off but the door could not be opened and the only booty secured by the robbers was a pair of shoes. There is no clue as to the identity of the robbers.

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy summer as never before in your life. Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

COBURN.

A Breezy Letter from Our Wide-Awake Correspondent.

Strawberries are in the market at eight cents a quart.

The wedding which was to come off last week at this place, failed to materialize.

Mrs. J. J. D. Platt, was visiting friends in Decker Valley a few days last week.

Mrs. Amos Culvey and Maggie Young sojourned with friends in George's Valley over Sunday.

Mr. Weaver and wife, of Penn Hall, were visiting at the home of Wm. Mark, of this place, on Sunday.

Mrs. Rote, of Laurelton, Pa., is at present visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Reuben Boyer, at this place.

Persons in need of any sign boards should give R. F. Vonada a call. He has become quite an expert as a sign painter.

W. H. Snavely, has purchased a "Merry-go-round" and will be here with it in a few days. Then dear girls get your nickles ready, this is leap year.

Luther Guisewite has purchased a young cub bear from Jacob Musser, of Woodward, which affords much amusement for the children by his playful antics.

Fifty tickets were sold at this station on Tuesday morning to persons attending the Democratic Co. convention. The return train reached here about six o'clock in the evening.

Mrs. Dueberry, of Northumberland Pa., sister of Mrs. Thomas Kaler, and Mr. Wenck, of the same place, were entertained at the hospitable home of Thomas Kaler, over Sunday.

Mr. Robert Hackenberg and wife of Penn twp., and Mr. Miller, of Kreamerville, were visiting at Frank Hackenberg's on Sunday. Frank expects to move to Lewisburg in the near future.

Delegate election on Saturday was well attended by our people. Over one hundred and fifty votes being cast. Geo. M. Bower, A. B. Meyer, W. A. Stover, and L. P. Korman, were chosen as delegates to the convention.

A large band of gypsies have pitched their tents along the public road a short distance west from here, in J Kerstetter's woods. Many of our people go to visit them, some to get their fortunes told, others for curiosity.

Rev. Leonard, of Lincoln, Neb., has been here several days writing up shares of the Nebraska Central Building and Loan Association. He has met with such success as to insure the organization of a Local Board at this place.

Mr. Stahl and Mr. Lee, of Centre Hall, are at this place with their well digger, and are putting down a well for P. S. Meyer, on his lot at the east end of town. A. J. Stover, had his well sunk deeper also. R. F. Vonada intends to go deeper, as his well has been dry for a long time.

The General Council of the Aaronsburg Lutheran Charge has granted its pastor, Rev. Wolf, a short vacation. He left with his family, on Thursday morning, for Gettysburg, to be present at commencement exercises of his Alma Mater, Gettysburg Theological Seminary. In consequence of his absence there will be no service here on Sunday a week, his regular appointmen.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

LINDEN HALL.

An Accident Which Severely Injured Henry Zeigler.

Mr. Henry Zeigler, of this place, had a bad accident on Friday last, which might have ended much worse than it did. While making a turn in the road the wheel caught in the wagon box, upsetting the wagon and throwing Mr. Zeigler out. He received some severe gashes in the head, also breaking several ribs. The team ran almost home before it was stopped, completely demolishing the wagon. Mr. Zeigler is on a speedy way to recovery.

Messrs. Ed. Meyer and Hale Ross are improving their yards by putting up new fences.

The Misses Wolf, of Woodword, were pleasant guests of Mrs. J. W. Keller for several days past.

Miss Bell Brown, of Boalsburg, was visiting at Elmer Houtze's on Saturday.

Mr. Weiland, of Tennessee, is the guest of Mr. Daniel Hess of this place.

Quite a number of our people were over to the county seat on Tuesday.

Mr. Dave Geiss, of Centre Hall, was seen in this community on Monday.

Miss Jennie Weibly visited friends at Centre Hall over Sunday.

Mrs. Alfred Lee spent a day in Centre Hall last week.

Mrs. Keller is erecting a new stable.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

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C Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in C
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C CURE CONSTIPATION C
C NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN 25c C
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C Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free, C
C Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130 C
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NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT **CURE** NO-TO BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

BOALSBURG IS THE PLACE!

To buy Furniture and Wall Paper at the lowest prices.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room Suits,
Side Boards,
Chairs, Etc.

Just received several thousand Bolts of Wall Paper, of latest designs and styles, at from 6c to 30c per Bolt.

Undertaking in all its branches attended to promptly. Charges moderate. Time given to good parties.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - - PA.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
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4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; — These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

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GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

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To buy Furniture at Bottom Prices. Two large Rooms full. Come and see the Grand Display; Latest Styles.

WALL PAPER READY TRIMMED

Mr. Krumbine will hang paper, and do all kinds of out-door painting. Best quality of paint for sale.

WINDOW BLINDS.

All kinds of repairing done at once.

UNDERTAKING, PRACTICAL EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

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STOCKS, BONDS GRAIN AND COTTON,

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P. S.—People who desire to have a steady and sure income on a small or large investment, send for our explanitory circular, mailed free.

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 17, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.20 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.25 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane, Tyrone, and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 9.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.27 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 35		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.10, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.10 p m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 01	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
†8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
			Atlantic City			
6 45			NEW YORK (Via Tamecue)		†4 30	
7 22	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 08 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

ARRIVING DAILY.....

New Spring and Summer goods arriving daily at our store, in big consignments. You will want the latest in Dress Goods, and Trimmings. We have what you want, and all at cash prices. Come in.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
Centre Hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Danny Zeigler spent Sunday at his home in Millheim.

——Clyde Smith, of Madisonburg, spent Sunday with his parents.

W. W. Spangler, postmaster at Potters Mills, is in town this morning on business.

——Miss Birdie Wolf returned yesterday after a two weeks' visit at her home in Rebersburg.

——Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Moyer, of near Rebersburg, visited at the home of Mr. Jared Kreamer on Tuesday.

——Grant Hoover, insurance agent of Bellefonte, was in town last week trying to take risks on properties.

——Mrs. William Bitner and daughter, of Tusseyville, spent several days last week with friends in Centre Hall.

——Republican candidate for Sheriff, Abram Miller, of College township, was in town Saturday looking up the voters.

——Mr. A. C. Thompson, of Stormstown, was in town this morning. He is looking up school boards in need of supplies.

——William Farner, of near Potters Mills, was in town Monday transacting business, and called at the REPORTER office for a few minutes.

——Miss Martha Halloway, daughter of Dr. Halloway, of Salona, Pa., was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Benner last week.

——David Runkle returned to his home at Knoxville, adjacent to Pittsburg, last Friday after a week's visit among his old friends here.

——Mr. William West, of Lancaster, Pa., is a new arrival in town, and is employed in Boob's wheel works. He's an expert wheel maker.

——Mrs. James Durst spent several days the past week visiting her daughter, Miss Blanche, at the State Normal at Lock Haven. She returned home on Monday.

——Rev. Faus, of Spring Mills, the pastor in charge of the Penns Valley M. E. church, with his family, has been visiting in Centre Hall, among the members of his church.

——B. D. Brisbin is now a grandpop. Monday he received a message that his daughter, Mrs. Harry Boone, at Chenectady, N. Y., had presented her husband with a little daughter.

——James Stewart came up from New Bloomfield on Saturday, and is spending a few days among his old friends in Centre Hall. Jim has pleasant memories of Centre Hall, and there are rumors of an approaching event in which he will figure quite prominently.

——Among those who attended the Democratic convention at Bellefonte on Tuesday from Centre Hall, were, Benj. Arney, James Durst, 'Squire Dauberman, Wagner Geiss, D. F. Luse, Frdnk Bradford, William and Frank Gfrerer, Arthur Kerlin, and several others. They are good Democrats and were much interested in the proceedings.

A Challenge.

To the amateur base ball clubs of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Clearfield, Cambria and Centre counties; The Yanigans, of Tyrone, challenge any amateur base ball club from the above named counties, for $500, for the club winning the majority of games out of five, which are to be played. Address Box 84, Tyrone, Pa.

Road Making.

The supervisors of the township have been working on the roads near the borough. They have had a big number of men working out their tax. The public highways are certainly in need of the labor expended on them.

Measuring the Road.

On Monday Commissioner Goodhart and Surveyor Wetzel were in town taking measurements of the turnpike through the borough, against which condemnatory proceedings have been instituted.

What the Order Has Done.

During the seventy-six years of the existence of Odd Fellowship it has distributed $70,000,000 for the relief of its members. It is doubted if such a showing will ever be reached in the same time by any other beneficial association.

Change of Pulpits.

Rev. C. B. Gruver, of Lock Haven, and Rev. J. M. Rearick, of Centre Hall, will exchange pulpits next Sunday, June 14.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing in Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

SPRING MILLS.

The Associate Editor Sends Us a Budget of News from His Town.

Evert & Smith and A. N. Finkle, of our town, are the most extensive shippers of bark in this section.

William From, in Jackson's mill at Bellefonte, formerly of our village, made us a visit of a few days last week.

No Republican candidate for the last ten days, no doubt all are waiting for the Democratic judgment on the 9th, after which, in plenty they will equal the frogs of Egypt.

Frank Long, Robert Van Valzah, and Charles Allison, of our village, have each received a new bicycle, and now are frequently spinning along the road at an electric—or break-neck speed.

The M. E. church of Spring Mills, had their children's entertainment on Sunday evening last, (called Children's Day;) the recitations, dialogues, and singing were excellent. The "little people" too, did remarkably well; the entertainment was very largely attended.

D. H. Ruhl, our jolly landlord, says that he has no reason to complain of business, he always has a few guests over night, and frequently is compelled to "double them up." Mr. R. has had his bar and sitting rooms nicely papered and painted, quite an improvement.

Frog shooting still continues along Penns creek, but with very little success. Frogs are getting too cute, if they see a hnnter a half a mile off they bury themselves in the mud, or hide under some old log 'til he passes, then they come out and get on a stone and laugh—or croak, which is the same thing.

Business in our village is moderate, some days quite lively, on an average will rate fair, but the volume of business for May is slightly off compared with same time last year. Presidential years business is always sluggish, so we may expect a weak market for everything for a half a dozen months to come.

A young man of our village, was arrested on Saturday last for burglary. Nothing had been taken, as in gaining an entrance the burglar had disturbed the family who immediately summoned assistance, but the robber managed to escape. The arrest was only on suspicion; at the hearing on Saturday afternoon the case was postponed.

Quite a large number of Democrats left here Tuesday morning for Bellefonte to attend the convention. Just so the convention gives us a good ticket, composed of live, active and deserving men; men of intelligence and capacity—no dead wood. If they do this the Democracy will sweep the county, if not, well—doubtful things are very uncertain.

OAK HALL.

A Site Selected for a New School Building in the Town.

George Tressler is at present busy picking cherries and selling them.

Lizzie Williams, of Boalsburg, left on Friday morning for Loysville school.

Mrs. James C. Gilliland made a flying trip to Bellefonte and returned on Tuesday.

James Fortney, of Pine Grove Mills, was transacting business at this place on Tuesday.

Miss Florence Riley, of Boalsburg, was at the home of Edward Sellers a few days last week.

Mrs. J. G. Irvin of this place, left Hollidaysburg on Monday evening, to visit her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Osman, of near State College, were visiting at the home of Daniel Korman last week.

Our supervisors are crushing stone and piking our roads; if they keep on in a few years we will have good roads.

Calvin Weiland, of Boalsburg, and John Close, of this place, made a trip to State College on their bicycles on Wednesday.

There were twenty-five tickets sold at this station for Bellefonte on Tuesday; both Democrats and Republicans attended the convention.

On last Sunday morning a stranger came to the home of F. F. Gramley. Thomas said it could stay as he would be in need of another huckster soon.

The school directors and the citizens of this place met on Saturday afternoon to select a suitable place to build a new school house. They bought a small piece of ground adjoining the old school ground and intend building on it.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

SCROFULA CURED

E. C. Caswell of Brockport, N. Y., says: "I was terribly afflicted with scrofula, and had lost all hope of being cured. A friend advised me to take

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Which I did with great benefit, and I recommend it to others." It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures constipation, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases.

LYON & CO.'S LIST OF SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

You will wonder how we can sell you these goods at these very low prices—no matter that the manufacturer needed money badly and we had to buy them in very large quantities. You can get as large or small a quanitty as you want at prices that astonish you because the price is so low and the quality so good. In Dry Goods you can buy good Calicos at 3½c. per yd.; the best at 4c. Better yard-wide Muslin at 4c. a yard than ever before. Better ⅞ yard wide Muslin at 3½c. per yard than ever before. Beautiful Challies, Lawns and Dress Ginghams at 4c. per yard. The latest designs in Linen Effects—Fine Lawns Jaconets and Dimities, from 4c. a yard to the finest. Table Linens, 2 yds. wide, 15c. per yard; better qualities proportionately as low. Good Toweling for 3½c. per yard.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.
Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.
Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.
The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.
These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.
Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

Children's Suits.

Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.
Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.

We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.
Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.
Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.
All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.
Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.
You never saw such a handsome line—we have the largest variety of Summer Dress Goods, Percals, Ducks, Crepons, Satines, Batistes, Persian Lawns, Persian Dimities, etc. Dress Ginghams from 5c a yard up.
We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.
Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

N. B. SPECIAL.—We have closed out a line of Ladies' very fine Capes in Silk, Velvet, French Broadcloth and Cobart Cloth, that cost the manufacturer from $6 to $10, which we shall run at $3.75.
ANOTHER SPECIAL.—A fine line of Summer Pants for men that cost the manufacturer from $2 to $3 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98.
LACE CURTAINS.—Fifty different styles to select from, 48c a pair up.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	30
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	6½
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers.

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of $200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price $270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A $100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over $200, 57 who won the $200 premium, and 76 made over $150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

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1	**Fevers,** Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
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4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
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13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
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16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	**Whooping Cough**	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**	.25
34	**Sore Throat,** Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR **GRIP, 25c.**

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF POTTER TOWNSHIP School District for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1897.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools	440
Average daily attendance	294
Amount of tax levied for school purposes,	$2584 59
Average salary males	30 61
Average salary females	30 41

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Money Received.

Received from State appropriation	$2070 82
From collector, including taxes all kinds	2525 91
From loans	935 75
From Centre Hall school board	40 00
Total receipts	$5572 48

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Money Paid Out.

For purchasing grounds	$107 35
For teachers' wages	2752 05
For rent and repairs	376 85
For fuel and contingencies	394 85
Fees of collectors, $73 80: Treasurer	56 63
Salary of secretary	50 00
For printing and auditors' fees	6 00
For debt and interest paid	1578 41
For school books	230 94
For supplies	134 13
For all other purposes & sundry exp'nes	77 48
Total money paid out	$5719 69

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	$450 00
Amount due treasurer	147 21
Total debt of district	1097 71

B. H. ARNEY,
C. S. FORTNEY,
Auditors.

The above account has been duly audited by the auditors of this district, and certified by them to be correct. J. R. BIBLE, President.
W. M. GROVE, Secretary.

CAN YOU.... ....WILL YOU

See your neighbor pocket from $3.00 to $5.00 actual saving by patronizing our great Clothing Sale, and not take advantage of this, an opportunity you nre not likely to have again in a life time.

IT WILL PAY YOU BIG TO COME TO SEE US.

We are busy because we sell you better goods for less money than others.

We Want Your Trade,
We Need It,
We Must Have It,

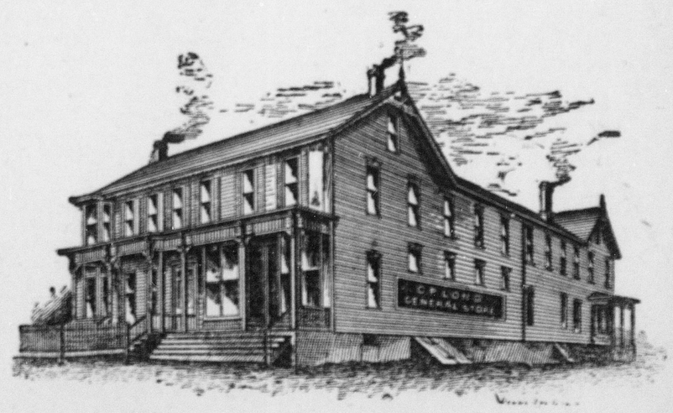
And if the saving of a day's to a week's wages is an object, you will be sure to come to us.

Don't miss this great sale, but see us at once, and, like your neighbor, pocket, from $3.00 to $5.00 saving that a suit purchased from us actually means.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN EMPORIUM.



SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

Our Dress Goods Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirtings, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices.

Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

SOW! SEW! SO!

This is the way my father sows,
As up and down the field he goes,
Walking fast, or walking slow,
Right and left the grain to throw.
Father knows,
While he goes,
That the grain thrown here and there
By and by good crops will bear,
All he loves will have a share
If the grain he throws with care.
So he throws,
So he goes.
Sow! Sow! Sow!

This is the way my mother sews
As up and down long seams she goes,
Working, singing soft and low,
While she's sitting there to sew.
Mother knows,
As she sews,
Jackets, trousers, aprons, too,
Johnnie's hat and baby's shoe,
Patching old, or making new,
Love runs all the stitches through.
This she knows,
So she sews.
Sew! Sew! Sew!

I can neither sow nor sew.
When I'm big, I'll learn then, though,
But while little, as I grow,
Little bits of love I'll show.
For I know,
As I go,
Tending baby, calling Nan,
Running errands like a man,
Helping mother all I can,
Love will grow where it began
Ah! I know,
See, 'tis so.
Little bits of love count up,
Like drops of water in a cup.
Fill it—so!
'Twill overflow!
So! So! So!

—Eva Lovett.

BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.

It is much to be regretted that the pretty, graceful and healthful game of battledore and shuttlecock has gone out of fashion, but in those older countries of China, Japan, and in all the Indo-Chinese nations, where fashions do not change so readily as with us, it is still a favorite pastime. The Siamese, for instance, are very expert at this game, but they play it without battledore, and not with the hand, but with the foot. An English traveler thus describes a game:

"About thirty young men stood in a circle, the shuttlecock was exactly such as we have in England, but the battledore was the sole of the foot. I never witnessed such remarkable agility in my life as was displayed by these lads. One threw the shuttlecock to some one opposite; the young man on whom it would threaten to alight instantly prepared himself to receive it, and wheeling sharply around, would kick his right leg up so scientifically and correctly, that the shuttlecock would just alight on the sole of his foot, and rebound with amazing elasticity, being caught up by the next person it approached in precisely the same style; and in this method I have seen the game kept up for nearly a space of ten minutes without the shuttlecock once falling to the ground."

The Chinese play the game in the same manner, and not only youths and lads take part, but also full-grown men, and even active old graybeards who take extraordinary pride in their skill and adroitness. The Burmese use a shuttlecock much larger than the one with which we are familiar, and bring knees into play as well as hands. The ball is hollow, and made of wickerwork; the art of the game consists in striking this upward with the foot, or the leg below the knee. The players make stupendous efforts to send the ball as high as possible in the air, and so that it shall fall within the limits of the ring, when it is again tossed by the foot or knee of another. Sometimes loosely tied coins are fastened underneath the shuttlecock, the clicking noise warning the players that the shuttlecock is approaching them.

THE CAT IN THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

There is a large white cat at the Presidio that refuses to make her home anywhere but in one of the small mortar magazines. She has been living there for nearly two years and has dodged all attempts to kill her.

Pussy has some reason of her own for living there, and also a private entrance to the place. No matter when the magazine is opened she is sure to jump out and run for the nearest clump of trees, where she will remain in hiding. How she gets back to her strange abiding place is a mystery, as a careful search has failed to reveal any hole large enough for her to pass through. But, of course, there must be one, and it could be found if anybody dared make an examination with a light.

About a year ago a litter of kittens almost grew to maturity in the magazine, but were not taught how to get out. As a consequence they met a speedy death when they were found. Pussy was not discouraged, however, for in a few months another litter arrived, but were found when very young and sent to join their brothers and sisters. It frequently happens, that the magazine will not be opened for weeks, but when it is the men are always on the lookout for the white cat. A number of them stand near the entrance with clubs and strike at her. But the cat always watches her chance and manages to escape. She has also been successful in refusing to have anything to do with traps or poison that have been set for her.

There is considerable danger in the cat living in the magazine, as she might upset some of the shells or chunks of dynamite and blow up everything in the neighborhood. It would be easy enough to shoot her, but that would also cause an explosion that might cause the loss of many lives. But that seems to be the only sure way of getting rid of the cat.

A DECORATION-DAY PARADE.

"I've allus keered for children," said Aunt Hannah, looking pensively down the shady lane as she might have looked back through the quiet thoroughfare of her past days. "They're a sight of company, an' some has the wisdom of the angels; an' them that knows children's lives an' ways won't call that no irreverence.

"Two year ago come the first of April the Baileys moved inter that yaller house to the cross-roads. Bailey, he was misfortunate allus—naturally shiftless—an' Benny, the boy, 'bout eight years old, was one of them solemn-eyed, quiet, an' not meddlin' children, that a single woman advanced in years, generally takes to.

"Benny an' me was great friends, and he worritin' because I had no grandchildren, an' his gran'ma bein' dead, he adopted me, an' allus called me 'Gran.'

"Two year ago come Decoration Day I looked up from my knittin', an' there stood Benny in that very kitchen door. He had queer home-cut trousies on, an' a gingham waist, an' little copper-toed boots that he set great store by. Behind him was his sister Susy, six years old, an' Betty, the two-year-old, toddlin' along, an' two freckled boys that lived in the neighborhood. They all 'peared dreffal solemn an' important.

"'Up to some mischief, I'll be bound," I says.

"'No, gran,' says Benny, his lips, that had the baby curve to 'em yet, tremblin'. 'It's Decumration Day, an' there aint no p'rade like there used ter be to Gardiner 'fore we moved—we allus moved—an these boys says there aint no Decumration here't all.'

"'Aint no soldiers' graves,' I says, cheerful-like, goin' to my cooky-box.

"'Oh, there is!' he calls out, breathless. 'Over to the graveyard in the pine woods there's a Cap'n Dean that was a Union sold'er, an' fit in the war. Johnny's mother knowed him, an' there's another grave, too—a old, old one that's got a funny face on the stone, an' that's a Revolutionary one.'

"'Wanter know!' I says, givin' each one a sugared cooky with a round hole in it, that I knowed they'd appetite for in spite of the excitement.

"'An' we're goin' ter p'rade,' cries Benny, 'an' I thought mebbe you'd make us flags, little miter ones that aint no trouble. Susy's got her apron full er Mayflowers we got yesterd'y, an' Billy kin do "March'n' Through Georgy" on his mouthorgin beautiful!'

"With tremblin' fingers I made five little flags somehow, an' fastened them on sticks for the regiment.

"'Couldn't we have,' says Benny, kind o' hesitatin' an' lookin' with longin' eyes at my flowerpots, 'some of them red geraniums, them that's most wilty? 'Cause they're growed flowers, an' our'n we jest found!'

"'Where's you manners?' says Susy, scoldin'-woman fashion.

"'They're for soldiers,' Benny insists, an' I cut him my choicest blossoms. Surely there wa'n't never a sweeter use for 'em.

"Away went that p'rade then. Benny ahead with the flag an' the bouquet, Billy with the mouth-organ, an' Johnny, straight an' stately, with the biggest flag-staff, an' Susy with her apron full of sweet-smellin' Mayblossoms, an' the toddlin' baby fetchin' up the rear, keepin' in line with the rest of 'em.

"Wal, somethin' bright an' beautiful bloomed on them two lone graves under the pines by the side of them little flags wavin' in the wind, an' the best was the little bud of patriotism in them children's hearts!

"'What's that fandango?' says Jason Mead, drivin' by whilst I watched the p'rade go over the hill to the pine woods.

"'Wal, I swan!' says he, when I told him. Both on us couldn't speak then.

"Last Decoration Day I went to the graveyard alone. It was a solitary p'rade all to myself. The Baileys had moved away, an' there wa'n't no one to remember the day. I carried three bouquets of my best flowers. No, I couldn't forgit them soldiers' graves. My best blossoms I laid onto a little mound by that grave of the Revolutionary soldier's, who'd ben at rest near a century.

"The Baileys didn't take Benny away, for the Father wanted him. He lays in God's-acre. I call it that 'cause them is such hopeful words to us all. He was allus an angel child.

"I'd like to think that them dead soldiers knowed of that Decoration p'rade, an' that little act of reverence an' love as pure an' free as sweet wild roses onto a grave."

Forced the Artist to Work.

The famous Japanese painter Kyosai, worked only when he was in the mood, and the most munificent offers failed to induce him to accept a commission unless the spirit moved him. One of his admirers, Mr. Kato Shoyo of Hongo, had vainly attempted to induce the wayward artist to begin a painting for him. Kyosai would not budge. Kato thereupon devised and put into execution a novel plan. He bought a spurious Kakemono, or "hanging picture." When next the artist paid him a visit, this was produced and lauded to the skies. Kato declared that the daub was the greatest masterpiece of Kyosai's skillful hands. In vain the indignant painter protested that it was a worthless counterfeit. Finally he rushed away in a rage, while Kato rubbed his hands at the success of his ruse.

Confident of the result, Kato invited some friends for the following evening and related to them the device he was employing. They waited for the advent of Kyosia, and at last, but not until the small hours of the morning, he appeared. He held a roll in his hand, a Kakemono, on which was depicted a falcon in the act of clutching a monkey. This he threw towards the host, at the same time asking in an angry voice whether Kato still persisted in attributing the other picture to him. The collector, delighted with the success of his plan and with the vigor and beauty of the drawing he had now obtained, apologized to Kyosai and explained the trick. The painter's brow was quickly cleared of its dark clouds, and in turn he confessed that he had been working day and night in order to produce a picture that should vindicate his talents

Woman Wore Trousers First.

It has remained for an American woman to discover that trousers were first invented and worn by women. Among the most ancient nations, points out Mrs. Evans, wife of the President of Hedding College, in Illinois, the trousers are still worn by the women, while the men go about in more or less abbreviated skirts. There is therefore nothing modern about bloomers.

There are more Englishmen in Boston than in any other city in the United States, the population being estimated at 39,000.

Rubber Scraps.

Cast-off rubber shoes are now a marketable commodity and many country peddlers add considerably to their gains by collecting them. They are usually taken in exchange for tinware or cheap trinkets. No cash changes hands in these transactions. When the peddler returns to his starting point he turns over his collections to the village merchant for more tinware with perhaps a little cash, and goes out over a new route. The peddler may be in business on his own account or in the employment of the village trader, but in either case the latter has a chance to make a profit on the collections of scrap, which are shipped from time to time to a city dealer The latter will offer his rubber stock whenever it reaches good proportions to a rubber reclaiming mill. When old shoes first become a merchantable article the price paid for them was one cent. a pound, while the quotations have since averaged five cents per pound for months at a time. The trade in rubber scrap is now most thoroughly organized in the west and northwest. In the Southern States, where little snow falls, the consumption of rubber shoes is not sufficient to form a basis of trade in old shoes. Of the rubber scrap imported the largest share comes from Russia. The imported scrap is not so desirable, however, as what is gathered at home. In spite of the good consumption of rubber footwear in New England there are no dealers in scrap there in a position of commanding importance. This is due in part to the existence of nearby factories, which buy directly from the smaller dealers. In the west the principal centre of the trade is Chicago.

When the Clock Stops.

Did you ever try doctoring a clock that wouldn't go with kerosene? If not, try it the next time your timepiece ceases to tick. The effect is admirable, the method simple. If it is a clock that the oil will not injure—of metal, wood, china or marble—place it in a bowl and pour about a pint of oil into the back. Place it face downward and let it stand over night. Even if the face be of paper and gets completely soaked with the oil, it will do no harm. The kerosene will evaporate within a few days and leave it perfectly clean. If, after this treatment, the clock will not go, it is because there is something radically wrong with it. Some essential part must be broken. A little fancy enamel clock given as a Christmas present two years ago, and which had never run over six hours at a time, when subjected to this treatment a few weeks since, has taken to behaving itself like a well-conducted timepiece. A French clock which had not gone for years suddenly took to keeping time after its kerosene bath and a common little nickle-plated alarm clock that had apparently served its allotted term; that had lost its glass and become generally battered, started into renewed life and usefulness. The theory is very simple, of course. The kerosene cleans the works and removes any clog of oil and dust that may be interfering with the machinery. If you have any doubts about the efficiency of this treatment try it on an old and inexpensve clock first. It cannot possibly do any harm, however.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Home Influence.

Our home influence is not a passing, but an abiding one, and all-powerful for good or evil, for peace or strife, for happiness or misery. Each separate home has been likened to a central sun, around which revolves a happy and united band of warm, loving hearts, acting, thinking, rejoicing and sorrowing together. Which member of the family group can say, I have no influence? What sorrow or what happiness lies in the power of each! "A lighted lamp," writes M'Cheyne, "is a very small thing, and it burns calmly and without noise, yet it giveth light to all who are within the house. And so there is a quiet influence which, like the flame of a scented lamp, fills many a home with light and fragrance. Such an influence has been beautifully compared to 'a carpet, soft and deep, which, while it diffuses a look of ample comfort, deadens many a creaking sound. It is the curtain which from many a beloved form wards off at once the summer's glow and the winter's wind. It is the pillow on which sickness lays its head and forgets half its misery.' This influence falls as the refreshing dew, the invigorating sunbeam, the fertilizing shower, shining on all with the mild lustre of moonlight, and harmonizing in one soft tint that many of the discordant hues of a family picture."

How Poison Acts.

Carbolic acid produces immediate vertigo and intoxication, with burning pain along all points of contact. The breathing becomes stertorous, and the pupils of the eyes contract.

Phosphorus in overdose produces irritation and disturbance over every part of mucus it touches, and the contents of the stomach when removed are luminous, as is phosphorous.

Prussic acid is the most rapid of all poisons, killing like a stroke of lightning. A teaspoonful of 2 per cent. prussic acid will kill. In a few minutes after the acid is taken the face turns bluish and the person sinks to the floor.

Opium, morphine and the like produce a period of exaltation, followed by stupor, which merges into death.

Strychnine is followed by convulsions; the head jerks back and the body rests on the head and the heels, arched like a bow. These spasms come intermittently till death.

Camphor in poisonous doses produces giddiness, cramps, numbness, imperfect sight, difficult breathing and convulsions.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Failing in the Hen Business---Best Pasture Grasses---First Few Days of the Pig---Trim the Shrubbery.

FAILING IN THE HEN BUSINESS.

The reason why so many fail in the hen business, and others hesitate to go in, is because of the desire to get a living with little brain labor. Men will work three hundred days in the year shoveling dirt, who would not spend the few hours daily necessary to care for a flock of hens capable of returning far more than the earnings now secured. It is easy to grub, but it is hard to grow. Because of this fact, there will never be overproduction in the hen business.—Maine Farmer.

BEST PASTURE GRASS.

Practical men have decided that general purpose grasses, as a rule, are not the most profitable. The best pasture grasses can be mowed, and the best hay grasses are injured by tramping. Never plant hay grasses on land where machinery cannot be used. Avoid patent mixtures claimed to be best for all purposes. If you want to raise hay for market, select that which sells most readily; but, for home use, other varieties are often better. Timothy is the most popular market hay, particularly in the north, but it is inferior to orchard grass, Bermuda, or even crab grass. But it outsells any of these. In the South, fall seeding—September or October—is best. Give most careful preparation to the seed bed, and that alone—never with nurse crops. To graze pastures too close in dry weather kills out the grasses and lets weeds come in.—Home and Farm.

FIRST DAYS OF THE PIG.

The directors of the Mississippi station have decided that during the first few days shoats should be confined to the farrow pen, or, at most, allowed to run in a small dry lot. They will do better if confined to the lot until they are at least three weeks old. Just as soon as the pig shows a disposition to eat he should be encouraged in doing so. A small place should be cut off from the lot so as to allow the pigs—but not the mother—to enter, and in this little lot should be a shallow feed trough. If the pigs are getting plenty of milk from the mother, as they will, provided she is a good brood sow and is well fed, there is nothing better than soaked corn. Dry, hard corn will soon make their teeth sore. An abundance of this soaked corn should be provided, and what is left should be removed at least twice a day and fresh corn put in. If a little sweet skimmed milk can be given with care, we think it will add to the growth of the pigs. This may continue until weaning time, when a decided change in the feed becomes necessary. This is the most critical period in the pig's life, and on his management at this time largely depends his future usefulness. If checked in his growth he will probably not recover soon enough to give the best results, whether kept to grace the breeding herd or to fill the pork barrel.—New York Witness.

TRIM THE SHRUBBERY.

In many country and village door yards or lawns, the shrubbery consists of rose bushes, lilacs, wistaria and honeysuckle. Often these have not been trimmed for years, and they present a most ungainly mass of tangled growth, often rendering it quite difficult to obtain even a fair view of the house by the passers-by. This untrimmed collection is frequently supplemented by rampant growing evergreen trees, that were all right for the first five or six years of their growth, but they were neither cut back nor topped, and many of them now have branches spreading from ten to twenty feet. Where it is not thought best to remove them entirely, cut off the lower branches close up to the body of tree for a distance of about eight feet. This will remove the foliage that obstructs the view, and the remaining lower branches will droop a little, giving the tree a pleasing appearance. Other fruit and ornamental trees, by branching low, may obstruct the view, but judicious pruning will regulate this trouble.

Use the pruning knife freely on the shrubbery, and if the bushes are of some desirable kinds try to improve the flowers they produce. Turn down the sod about them, applying well-rotted manure, ground bone, or wood ashes well mixed, and you will be more than paid for your trouble. Let this pruning be an annual operation.—New England Homestead.

NEW POINTS ABOUT PARIS GREEN.

Paris green of standard quality contains about 54 per cent. of arsenious acid, of which 4 per cent. is soluble in cold water and 8 to 9 per cent. in boiling water. A "new process" paris green now on the market, according to the Mass experiment station is not paris green at all, but a combination of lime and arsenious acid with a small amount of copper oxide. It contains from 58 to 63 per cent. of arsenious acid. About the same quantity of its arsenious acid is soluble in cold water as in standard paris green, but in boiling water from 15 to 20 per cent. is soluble, or more than twice as much as in true paris green. It is suggested that the injury done to foliage by paris green may be caused by putting this substance into heated lime mixtures, to the heat generated by the chemical action in mixing the two, or to the heat developed by the sun on globules of water standing on the leaves. If this is true, paris green should never be put into liquids until the latter are thoroughly cooled, and especially is this true of the new process paris green, or by using the water with Bordeaux mixture, much more of the poison can be sprayed without injury to foliage than if paris green alone is used in the water. One gallon of the milk of lime to 10 gallons of the water containing paris green as ordinarily used (1 lb. to 150 to 200 gallons of water) will be sufficient. As Professor Maynard truly says, "The use of the Bordeaux mixture has become a necessity to protect most of our crops from fungus pests, and as the lime in this mixture has the same effect as the milk of lime, we urge their combined use, thus reducing the cost for the destruction of each pest to the minimum."

HOW SAWDUST KILLS CHICKS.

For three years, writes C. A. Bird, I have been losing chicks from bowel trouble. I tried every known remedy, but without avail. Last year, out of three hundred and fifty hatched I raised one hundred and fifty. The chicks that were put in the most favorable place were the ones that died.

I studied, examined and investigated, but all to no purpose. I built a cosy house just south of the barn, twenty-two feet long and eight feet wide, and divided it into four rooms. I filled up the floor with dirt, coal ashes, gravel, sand and lime, and thought I had them this time. So I did until I turned them out one bright sunshiny day to exercise among the grape vines, etc.

Well, you may judge my chagrin and surprise when in a day or two they began to die, and in a week out of the twenty-two bright little fellows not one was left to tell what the matter was. Upon making a post-mortem examination I found plenty of grit, and everything all right except inflamed intestines. But upon a closer inspection I found what I had taken for bran and bread crumbs was sawdust.

My eyes began to open. I began to wake up, and on looking around found a lot of sawdust that had been thrown about the grape vines. The biddies 'n hunting for bugs, etc., had scratched it about, and the chicks, mistaking it for the bread crumbs I had been feeding them, had eaten a quantity of it, with the above result.

"Eureka!" said I to myself, and the shovel and the wheelbarrow were at once brought into service, and the sawdust placed out of the reach of both chicks and hens.

That was nearly two months ago, since which time I have not lost a chicken with bowel trouble.—Farm Poultry.

IMPROVING HIGHWAYS.

At a Farmers' Institute held in Retreat, Wis., says the Milwaukee Sentinel, a paper on "Highways" stated that while in Europe good roads are laid out over the best grades on high-priced land; in this country they are kept off of good land as much as possible, and run over hills and rocks, through ravines, sand patches and mud-holes. The great loss resulting from hard teaming, wear and tear of wagons, harness and horses, does not seem to be considered. Some of these evils could be easily rectified did not individual selfishness stand in the way. The grader is taking the place of plough and scraper, with good results on many roads, but cannot be depended on alone. The water bars used on hillsides are often made too high and put in the wrong place. They should be made in depressions, not on the steepest grades, and in repairing the new material should be placed a few feet back, not on the top of the old bar. When desirable to turn water both sides of the road, the bar should be V-shaped, with point up the hill. If on an angling road, turn the water to the lower side. But whatever the form, the two wheels should strike and leave the upper side of the bar at the same time, to avoid disagreeable wrenching and cutting a hole in the lower track. Short pitches and sags can often be allowed to grade themselves, and it is noticeable that a sag so filled is always a good track, showing that a mixed soil makes the best road. Roads should receive attention at frequent intervals, not when the workers have nothing else to do. Slight repairs as soon as needed will save time and cost in the end. A great help to good roads would be the general use of broad tires instead of narrow ones. Every town or district should own a snow roller, and use it after each drifting storm; the winter roads would then be real highways, level and hard, with snow on each track.

The Cherokees' Plaint.

"If the United States Government would only carry out its solemn agreements with the five civilized tribes, our people would have nothing to complain of," said Chief C. J. Harris of the Cherokee Nation at the National Hotel. Contracts and promises that we trusted to the honor of that great nation to execute have been violated, and there seems to be no intention on the part of the government to redeem them. When we sold the Cherokee Stip we were told as an inducement to parting with the lands, that all previous pledges would be carried out. That promise was broken like the rest.

"Now, I maintain that the United States ought to go forward and make good its past agreements before entering on further Indian legislation. When that is done it will be time enough for the Indians to say whether they are in accord with the desires of the Government. Until that is done all bills changing the existing status are obnoxious to our people.

According to the last census Iowa had over 70,000 more men than women.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Swinging and Singing---Who Saw It First---Her Temper---Discrepancy Only Apparent---Just Like a Charm.

SWINGING AND SINGING.

The maiden in the hammock swings
And her sweet fancy wishes;
While mother, in the kitchen, sings
And washes up the dishes.

WHO SAW IT FIRST?

Purchaser—That mirror you delivered at my house was cracked.

Dealer—All right. I'll have it looked into.

HER TEMPER.

"That Mrs. Naglet has the worst all-round bad temper I ever knew."

"Yes, even her hair snarls!"

DISCREPANCY ONLY APPARENT.

Hungry Higgins—I don't believe I could walk a mile a day without a drink, could you?

Weary Watkins—No, I couldn't walk a mile without a drink, though I could walk ten mile to git one. Queer, ain't it?

JUST LIKE A CHARM.

Customer, howlingly—This toothache stuff you gimme is the rankest kind of a fraud. And you warranted it to work like a charm.

Druggist, blandly—Well, did you ever know a charm to work?

LOGICAL.

He: And so you wish to break off our engagement, long as it is?

She: The longer a thing is, the easier it is to break off.

TAKING HIS SUGGESTION.

Dealer (to newcomer, who has ordered a large bill of goods)—Are you going to settle here, sir? I trust so!

Newcomer—Well, if you trust, I don't think I will settle. Good-day.

NEIGHBORLY ATTENTIONS.

"I didn't sleep a wink last night; that Tugby baby cried all the night before."

"How did that keep you awake last night?"

"You see, I waited until the Tugbys got to bed, and then I played on my cornet until daylight."

A CITY CHILD'S CONCLUSION.

Aunt Mary. "Do you know what kind of birds those are?"

Willie. "No, aunty."

Aunt Mary. "Now just think a minute, Willie. What do they make chicken salad of in the city?"

Willie. "Veal."

JUSTIFICATION.

"Why," thundered the magistrate, "did you beat your wife with a rocking chair, breaking three of her ribs?"

"To amuse the baby," faltered the culprit.

However, he was not able to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that such was his purpose, and sentence was accordingly pronounced.

CHICAGO'S LITERARY MOVEMENT.

"So you have a new president in your Shakespeare club."

"Yes, our last president did not fairly represent us; she didn't like French dressing on her salads."

SATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

"I had a fight yesterday with the boy next door."

"Yes, his father called at my office today about it."

"I hope you came out as well as I did."

A DIFFICULT CALLER.

"Willie Wobbles is very hard to please," said the girl who is artless, if not brilliant.

"What makes you think so?"

"His behavior when he calls on me. Whenever I play the piano he seems to wish I would talk. And whenever I talk he seems to wish I would play the piano."

A WHOLE COMMITTEE.

The Living Skeleton—The fat lady proposed to me last night. I'll have to get rid of her somehow.

The Glass Eater—Have you thought of ways and means?

The Living Skeleton—Yes. I know what she weighs, and I'm not going to know what she means.

RATHER CHEEKY.

Jones—"I have left all my money at home in my other pants. Lend me a nickel for car fare."

Smith—"I have not got anything less than a five-dollar bill."

"That's all right; hand it over. I'll take a cab."

LIFTED AND DROPPED.

"And are you really the gentleman who writes those funny things for the morning paper?" asked the ingenuous girl.

"I am," admitted the humorist, with as much modesty as he could command.

"There is one thing I would like to know. What makes you put the name of some other paper after the very funniest ones?"

KINDRED FEELING.

Wife—Those roses you bought me are so beautifully blown.

Brute—Yes, I felt that way, too, when I paid the bill.

CURATIVE.

Dr. Sage—You are troubled with headache and you do not sleep well. Evidently what you need is exercise. What is your occupation?

Patient—I'm a wood sawyer.

Dr. Sage—Well—er, suppose you do not grease your saw for a week or two.

Telegraphy by Induction.

A successful experiment in telegraphing by induction without connecting wires has been performed by W. H. Preece, between Oban and Auchnacraig, Scotland, while the submarine cable was broken. A gutta-percha wire a mile and a half long was laid along the ground from Morven, while on the island of Mull use was made of the ordinary overhead wire connecting Craignure with Aros. The distance between the two parallel wires was about three and a half miles. Using a vibrator as transmitter, and telephone as receiver, the usual messages were successfully transmitted till the cable was repaired.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

An occasional drubbing does a man good.

Pure

Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Hard Work Mining in Alaska.

Few people realize the amount of money and labor necessary to get a Yukon claim in such shape as to make it highly profitable. Newcomers gaze in open-mouthed wonder when told of many claims that have paid $100 a day to the man, never thinking for a moment of the dead work that has necessarily been expended in order to get the claims in condition to wash out the gold. If the bed of the creek is to be worked the first thing necessary is to construct a dam and turn the water into another channel.

Drain ditches have to be dug on every claim, the length of the ditch depending upon the slope of the land. To dig this ditch would dishearten any one but a Yukoner.

The frozen ground cannot be loosened with a pick, and but about two inches per day can be made, that amount being the depth to which the sun's rays will penetrate in twenty-four hours.

In the No. 2 Pelkey claim, for instance, which belongs to Mr. Insley and which is one of the richest on the creek, a drain 500 feet long had to be dug, at the upper end of which it was eight feet deep to bedrock.

During its construction the entire length of the ditch was gone over day after day until the required depth was attained, and at no time was over two inches of gravel, in depth, moved in one day.

Those contemplating a Yukon trip will readily see that even if they should be fortunate enough to locate a claim their first year, yet the entire working season may be taken up in stripping and draining the claim and getting ready to wash dirt, and at the close of the season they will not have realized a dollar as the result of their work, though the claim may be extremely rich.—Alaskan News.

Not Entirely Lost.

If William Waldorf Astor, after discharging his English editor, is to marry an American woman there is still hope for him.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Time to Drop It.

Those newspapers which find fault with the outcome of the Waller case don't know when to let a good thing alone.—Washington Post.

Nearly every citizen of a town believes that he "made" it.

AN INVITATION.

It Gives Us Pleasure to Publish the following Announcement.

All women suffering from any form of illness peculiar to their sex are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "War."

TEXT: "The tower of David builded for an armory, whereon there hung a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men."—Solomon's Song iv., 4.

The church is here compared to an armory, the walls hung with trophies of dead heroes. Walk all about this tower of David and see the dented shields, and the twisted swords and the rusted hemlets of terrible battle. So at this season, a month earlier at the south, a month later at the north, the American churches are turned into armories adorned with memories of departed braves. Blossom and bloom, O walls, with stories of self sacrifice and patriotism and prowess!

By unanimous decree of the people of the United States of America the graves of all the northern and southern dead are every year decorated. All acerbity and bitterness have gone out of the national solemnity, and as the men and women of the south one month ago floralized the cemeteries and graveyards so yesterday we, the men and women of the north, put upon the tombs of our dead the kiss of patriotic affection. Bravery always appreciates bravery, though it fight on the other side, and if a soldier of the Federal army had been a month ago at Savannah he would not have been ashamed to march in the floral processions to the cemetery. And if yesterday a Confederate soldier was at Arlington he was glad to put a sprig of heartsease on the silent heart of our dead.

In a battle during our last war the Confederates were driving back the Federals, who were in swift retreat, when a Federal officer dropped wounded. One of his men stopped at the risk of his life and put his arms around the officer to carry him from the field. Fifty Confederate muskets were aimed at the young man who was picking up the officer. But the Confederate captain shouted, "Hold! Don't fire! That fellow is too brave to shoot." And as the Federal officer, held up by his private soldier, went limping slowly off the field the Confederate soldiers gave three cheers for the brave private, and just before the two disappeared behind a barn both the wounded officer and the brave private lifted their caps in gratitude to the Confederate captain.

Shall the gospel be less generous than the world? We stack arms, the bayonet of our northern gun facing this way, the bayonet of the southern gun facing the other way, and as the gray of the morning melts into the blue of noon, so the typical gray and blue of old war times have blended at last, and they quote in the language of King James's translation without any revision, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." Now, what do we mean by this great observance?

First, we mean instruction to one whole generation. Substract 1865, when the war ended, from our 1896, and you will realize what a vast number of people were born since the war, or were so young as to have no vivid appreciation. No one under forty-one years of age has any adequate memory of that prolonged horror. Do you remember it? "Well," you say, "I only remember that mother swooned away while she was reading the newspaper, and that they brought my father home wrapped in the flag, and that a good many people came in the house to pray, and mother faded away after that until again there were many people in the house and they told me she was dead."

There are others who cannot remember the roll of a drum or the tramp of a regiment or a sigh or a tear of that tornado of woe that swept the nation again and again until there was one dead in each house. Now, it is the religious duty of those who do remember it to tell those who do not. My young friends, there were such partings at rail car windows and steamboat wharfs, and at front doors of comfortable homes as I pray God you may never witness. Oh, what a time it was when fathers and mothers gave up their sons, never expecting to see them again and never did see them again until they came back mutilated and crushed and dead!

Four years of blood. Four years of hostile experiences. Four years of ghastliness. Four years of gravedigging. Four years of funerals, coffins, shrouds, hearses, dirges. Mourning! mourning! mourning! It was hell let loose. What a time of waiting for news! Morning paper and evening paper scrutinized for intelligence from the boys at the front. First, announcement that the battle must occur the next day. Then the news of the battle's going on. On the following day still going on. Then the news of 30,000 slain, and of the names of the great generals who had fallen, but no news about the private soldiers. Waiting for news! After many days a load of wounded going through the town or city, but no news from our boy. Then a long list of wounded and a long list of the dead, and a long list of the missing, and among the last list our boy.

When missing? How missing? Who saw him last? Missing, missing! Was he in the woods or by the stream? How was he hurt? Missing, missing! What burning prayers that he may yet be heard from! In that awful waiting for news many a life perished. The strain of anxiety was too great. That wife's brain gave way that first week after the battle, and ever and anon she walks the floor of the asylum or looks out of the window as though she expected some one to come along the path and up the steps as she soliloquizes, "Missing, missing!"

What made matters worse, all this might have been avoided. There was no more need of that war than at this moment I should plunge a dagger through your heart. There were a few Christian philanthropists in those days, scoffed at both by north and south, who had the right of it. If they had been heard on both sides, we should have had no war and no slavery. It was advised by those Christian philanthropists, "Let the north pay in money for the slaves as property and set them free." The north said, "We cannot afford to pay." The south said, "We will not sell the slaves anyhow." But the north did pay in war expenses enough to purchase the slaves, and the south was compelled to give up slavery anyhow. Might not the north better have paid the money and saved the lives of 500,000 brave men, and might not the south better have sold out slavery and saved her 500,000 brave men? I swear you by the graves of your fathers and brothers and sons to a new hatred for the champion curse of the universe—war!

O Lord God, with the hottest bolt of Thine omnipotent indignation strike that monster down forever and ever! Imprison it in the deepest dungeon of the eternal penitentiary. Bolt it in with all the iron ever forged in cannon or moulded into howitzers. Cleave it with all the sabers that ever glittered in battle and wring its soul with all the pangs which it ever caused. Let it feel all the conflagrations of the homesteads it ever destroyed. Deeper down let it fall and in fiercer flame let it burn, till it has gathered into its heart all the suffering of eternity as well as time. In the name of the millions of graves of its victims, I denounce it. The nations need more the spirit of treaty and less of the spirit of war.

War is more ghastly now than once, not only because of the greater destructiveness of its weaponry, because now it takes down the best men, whereas once it chiefly took down the worst. Bruce, in 1717, in his "Institutions of Military Law," said of the European armies of his day, "If all infamous persons and such as have committed capital crimes, heretics, atheists and all dastardly feminine men were weeded out of the army, it would soon be reduced to a pretty moderate number." Flogging and mean pay made them still more ignoble. Officers were appointed to see that each soldier drank his ration of a pint of spirits a day. There were noble men in battle, but the moral character of the army was then ninety-five per cent. lower than the moral character of an army to-day. By so much is war now the more detestable because it destroys the picked men of the nations.

Again, by this national ceremony we mean to honor courage. Many of these departed soldiers were volunteers, not conscripts, and many of those who were drafted might have provided a substitute or got off on furlough or have deserted. The fact that they lie in their graves is proof of their bravery. Brave at the front, brave at the cannon's mouth, brave on lonely picket duty, brave in cavalry charge, brave before the surgeon, brave in the dying message to the home circle. We yesterday put a garland on the brow of courage. The world wants more of it.

The church of God is in woeful need of men who can stand under fire. The lion of worldly derision roars and the sheep tremble. In great reformatory movements at the first shot how many fall back! The great obstacle to the church's advancement is the inanity, the vacuity, the soft prettiness, the namby pabyism of professed Christians. Great on a parade, cowards in battle. Afraid of getting their plumes ruffled, they carry a parasol over their helmet. They go into battle not with warrior's gauntlet, but with kid gloves, not clutching the sword hilt too tight less the gloves split at the back.

In all our reformatory and Christian work the great want is more backbone, more mettle, more daring, more prowess. We would in all our churches like to trade off a hundred do nothings for one do everything. "Quit yourselves like men; be strong."

The saints in all this glorious war
Shall conquer, though they die.
They see the triumph from afar
And seize it with their eye.

Again, we mean by this national observance to honor self sacrifice for others. To all these departed men home and kindred were as dear as our home and kindred are to us. Do you know how they felt? Just as you and I would feel starting out to-morrow morning with nine chances out of ten against our returning alive, for the intelligent soldier sees not only battle ahead, but malarial sickness and exhaustion. Had these men chosen they could have spent last night in their homes and to-day have been seated where you are. They chose the camp not because they liked it better than their own house, and followed the drum and fife not because they were better music than the voices of the domestic circle. South Mountain and Murfreesboro and the swamps of Chickahominy were not playgrounds.

These heroes risked and lost all for others. There is no higher sublimity than that. To keep three-quarters for ourselves and give one-quarter to others is honorable. To divide even with others is generous. To keep nothing for ourselves and give all for others is magnanimity Christlike. Put a girdle around your body and then measure the girdle and see if you are fifty or sixty inches round. And is that the circle of your sympathies?—the size of yourself? Or, to measure you around the heart, would it take a girdle large enough to encircle the land and encircle the world? You want to know what we dry theologians mean when we talk of vicarious suffering. Look at the soldiers' graves and find out. Vicarious—pangs for others, wounds for others, homesickness for others, blood for others, sepulcher for others.

Those who visited the national cemeteries at Arlington Heights and at Richmond and Gettysburg saw one inscription on soldiers' tombs oftener repeated than any other—"Unknown." When, about twenty-one years ago, I was called to deliver the oration at Arlington Heights, Washington, I was not so much impressed with the minute guns that shook the earth or with the attendance of president and cabinet and foreign ministers and generals of the army and commodores of the navy as with the pathetic and overwhelming suggestiveness of that epitaph on so many graves at my feet, "Unknown!" "Unknown!" It seems to me that the time must come when the government of the United States shall take off that epitaph. They are no more unknown! We have found them out at last. They are the beloved sons of the republic.

If foreign foe should come, we want men like those of 1812 and like those of 1862 to meet them. We want them all up and down the coast, Pulaski and Fort Sumter in the same chorus of thunder as Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton—men who will not only know how to fight, but how to die. When such a time comes, if it ever does come, the generation on the stage of action will say: "My country will care for my family as they did in the soldiers' asylum for the orphans in the Civil War, and my country will honor my dust as it honored those who preceded me in patriotic sacrifice, and once a year at any rate, on Decoration Day, I shall be resurrected into the remembrance of those for whom I died. Here I go for God and my country! Huzza!"

If foreign foe should come, the old sectional animosities would have no power. Here go our regiments into the battlefield—Fifteenth New York volunteers, Tenth Alabama cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania riflemen, Tenth Massachusetts artillery, Seventh South Carolina sharpshoopers. I do not know but it may require the attack of some foreign foe to make us forget our absurd sectional wrangling. I have no faith in the cry, "No north, no south, no east, no west!" Let all four sections keep their peculiarities and their preferences, each doing its own work and not interfering with each other, each of the four carrying its part in the great harmony—the bass, the alto, the tenor, the soprano—in the grand march of Union.

Once more, this great national ceremony means the beautification of the tombs, whether of those who fell in battle or accident, or who have expired in their beds, or in our arms, or on our laps. I suppose you have noticed that many of the families take this season as the time for the adornment of their family plots. This national observance has secured the arboriculture and floriculture of the cemeteries, the straightening up of many a slab planted 30 or 40 years ago, and has swung the scythe through the long grass and has brought the stonecutter to call out the half obliterated epitaph. This day is the benediction of the resting place of father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister.

It is all that we can do for them now. Make their resting places attractive, not absurd with costly outlay, but in quiet remembrance. You know how. If you can afford only one flower, that will do. It shows what you would do if you could. One blossom from you may mean more than the Duke of Wellington catafalque. Oh, we cannot afford to forget them. They were so lovely to us. We miss them so much. We will never get over it. Blessed Lord Jesus, comfort our broken hearts. From every bank of flowers breathes promise of resurrection.

In olden times the Hebrews, returning from their burial place, used to pluck the grass from the field three or four times, then throw it over their heads, suggestive of the resurrection. We pick not the grass, but the flowers, and instead of throwing them over our heads we place them before our eyes, risht down over the silent heart that once beat with warmest love toward us, or over the still feet that ran to service, or over the lips from which we took the kiss at the anguish of the last parting.

But stop! We are not infidels. Our bodies will soon join the bodies of our departed in the tomb and our spirits shall join their spirits in the land of the rising sun. We cannot long be separated. Instead of crying with Jacob or Joseph, "I will go down into the grave unto my son, mourning," let us cry with David, "I shall go to him."

On one of the gates of Greenwood is the quaint inscription, "A night's lodging on the way to the city of New Jerusalem." Comfort one another with these words. May the hand of Him who shall wipe away all tears from all eyes wipe your cheek with its softest tenderness. The Christ of Mary and Martha and Lazarus will infold you in His arms. The white robed angel who sat at the tomb of Jesus will yet roll the stone from the door of your dead in radiant resurrection. The Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout and the voice of the archangel. So the "Dead March" in "Saul" shall become the "Hallelujah Chorus."

Congress passed a bill abolishing the post of Chaplain and Professor at the West Point Military Academy, and providing that a regularly ordained clergyman shall be appointed to serve as chaplain, in a civilian capacity for a term of four years.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

138th DAY.—The House passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto, and unseated John J. Walsh, the democratic member from the eighth New York district, whose place will be filled by John Murray Mitchell, republican. There was a full attendance to vote on the river and harbor bill. It was passed by 220 to 60, many more votes than the two-thirds necessary to overrule a veto, and without debate.

139TH DAY.—In the House a partial conference report on the General Deficiency bill was agreed to, and the bill sent back to further conference. The Murray-Elliott contested case from the First South Carolina district was debated for four hours. The majority report favors the seating of the contestant, who is a colored man and who was seated by the Fifty-first House in place of Elliott.

140TH DAY.—By a vote of 155 to 33 the House decided against the claims of William Elliott, from the First South Carolina District, and gave the seat to George W. Murray. Mr. Murray was seated in the Fifty-first Congress in place of Mr. Elliott. The case of Martin vs Lockhart, from the Seventh North Carolina district, was discussed but not decided. The final conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to, and also a partial report on the District of Columbia bill.

141ST DAY.—The House unseated two more Democrats—Mr. Lockhart, from the Seventh North Carolina district, and Mr. Downing, from the Sixteenth Illinois district—and seated in place of the former Mr. Martin, a Populist who had been endorsed by the Republicans, and in place of the latter Mr. Rinaker, a Republican. Mr. Downing was the only Democrat from Illinois. A good deal of partisan feeling was aroused among the Democrats by the rulings of Mr. Payne (Rep.), of New York, who was temporarily in the chair, and on one or two occasions there was a reminder of the turbulent scenes of the Fifty-first Congress.

SENATE.

138th DAY.—The Senate, after several hours' debate, passed the Butler bill prohibiting the issue of bonds without the authority of Congress. The discussion was at times very animated. The vote on the adoption of the bill resulted as follows: Yeas 32, nays 25.

139TH DAY.—The Senate passed the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto by a vote of 56 to 5. The opposition to the veto was expressed by Senators Vest, Sherman, Pettigrew, Hawley and Butler, while the veto was defended by Senators Vilas, Hill and Pate. When a partial conference report was presented on the Naval Appropriation bill, Mr. Quay moved that the Senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of battleships from four to two. This was debated at length.

140TH DAY.—In the Senate the Filled Cheese bill was passed—37 to 13. Efforts to add tariff amendments to the bill were defeated. Mr. Quay's motion that the Senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of ships from four to two was defeated—17-33. The Senate also defeated—17-31—a motion by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, to recede from its amendment relating to sectarian Indian schools.

141ST DAY.—Mr. Morgan gave the Senate a spirited revival of the Cuban question after which most of the day was spent in waiting for conference agreements on appropriation bills. After a brief period of filibustering the Immigration bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate, although the debate on it was not begun.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 50
High Grade Extra			4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	66		67
CORN—No. 2 White	33		33¼
Oats—Southern & Penn	25		25½
RYE—No. 2	42		43
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 50		17 00
Good to Prime	15 50		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	15 50		16 00
Wheat Blocks	8 00		8 50
Oat Blocks	10 50		11 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Std. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	1 00		1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			75
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	6½	@	7
City Cows	5¾		6¼
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	18	@	22
ONIONS	30		40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	6½	@	7
Clear ribsides	6		6¾
Hams	10½		11½
Mess Pork, per bar			10 00
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Cmy	16½	@	17
Under Fine	15		16
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	8½	@	8¾
N. Y. Flats	9¼		9½
Skim Cheese	6		7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	10½	@	11
North Carolina	10		10½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	16	@	18
Ducks, per lb	12		15
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 25	@	4 40
SHEEP	2 00		3 50
Hogs	3 80		3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71¾		72¾
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	33⅞		34¼
OATS—No. 3	23		23¾
BUTTER—State	10		16
EGGS—State	12		12½
CHEESE—State	6½		7

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	66		66¼
CORN—No. 3	33¼		33½
OATS—No. 2	25¼		25⅝
BUTTER—State	15½		17
EGGS—Penna. ft	11¾		12

General Gomez has written to Delegate Palma in New York concerning the progress of the revolution in Cuba.

Extraordinary Feat.

The most extraordinary stenographic feat we ever heard of was performed last year by Mr. Reed, an Englishman. In the sittings of the Opium Commission in India, he recorded accurately, and afterward read over, the evidence of two Brahmans, of whose language he knew nothing, and whom he had never seen before. He took down the sounds as they came from their lips, representing each sound by its phonetic character.

Europe's Libraries.

Austria possesses more libraries and books than any other country in Europe. It has 577 libraries and 6,475,748 books, besides manuscripts. Next comes France, with 500 libraries, 4,538,100 books and 135,800 manuscripts; Italy, with 495 libraries, 4,339,281 books and 350,570 manuscripts; Germany, with 398 libraries, 2,640,250 books and 59,000 manuscripts; England, with 200 libraries, 2,871,494 books and 26,000 manuscripts; Bavaria, with 169 libraries, 1,368,500 books and 23,000 manuscripts; Russia, with 145 libraries, 952,000 books and 26,800 manuscripts.

The largest national library is in France. It has 2,080,000 books. The British museum has over 1,000,000 books; the Munich museum, 800,000 books; the Berlin museum, 700,000 books; Dresden, 500,000 books; Vienna, 420,000 books. The Oxford University has 300,000 books; the Heidelberg University, 300,000 books. The vatican library contains 30,000 books, and is the richest in manuscripts, reaching 25,000 in number.

Never Satisfied.

"Yes, my eldest daughter married for money."

"She is happy, of course."

"Far from it. While she has everything one could wish for, she is far from being happy. She loved another."

"Your second daughter also married, did she not?"

"Yes, she married a man for his good looks."

"I suppose she is happy?"

"Indeed, she is not. While her husband is a good provider, he can't afford to give her what her elder sister receives, and, consequently, she is unhappy."

"And your youngest daughter, the one I always thought so much of, is she married?"

"Yes, she married a man for love."

"Ah, sensible little girl!"

"But her husband is very poor!"

"Still, with all her poverty, she loves the man of her choice, and is, of course happy?"

"No, indeed. She is the unhappiest of the three."—San Francisco Wave

Couldn't Agree with Himself.

In the trial of a case in Powell County, Ky., not long ago the attorneys objected to all the jurors who had been summoned save one. As no others were at hand, it was agreed that the action should be tried by the one remaining juryman. After the evidence was heard the judge told the lone juror to retire to make up a verdict. He retired, and, after staying out over an hour, came back and reported solemnly that the jury had failed to agree upon a verdict.

Not to Beautify.

"Why does she wear that disfiguring veil?"

"Disfiguring? My dear boy, you should see her without it."—Detroit Free Press.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

Pretty women who are stupid are roses without fragrance.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

The man is not poor who has the use of things necessary.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mfg Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

A fighting chance often means a chance to be whipped.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Our richest relatives are often the most distant ones.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

The increase of knowledge increases the need of it.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

People usually pick out their own temptations.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 283 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1896.

No woman wants the latest wrinkles in her face.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

It is easy to pick out work for the fool killer.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

There is lots of pleasure, satisfaction and health corked up in a bottle of HIRES Rootbeer. Make it at home.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

"My Profits Doubled

from the day I took your advice and bought your 'ADVANCE' MACHINE!" "I wish I had taken it sooner!" One of the successful Well Drillers who uses our machinery and tools for Drilling Wells in Ohio made this remark a few days ago. He did over $6000 worth of Drilling in 10 months last year. LOOMIS & NYMAN, - TIFFIN, OHIO.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

BNU 24

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

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GERMAN DICTIONARY

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FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY

AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

It gives English Words with the German Equivalents and Pronunciation and German Words with English Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS:

SALEM, MASS., May 31, 1895.

Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St.:

The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such clear print in so cheap a book. Please send a copy to —— and inclosed find $1 for same. M. M. TASKELL.

Address:

BOOK PUB. CO.,

134 Leonard Street, New York City.

Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS

—IF YOU—

KNOW HOW

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

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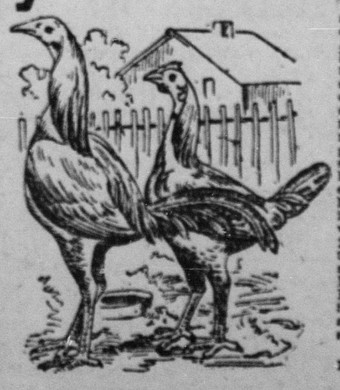


a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 11.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

6,400 Square Feet Floor Space,

And every nook and corner crowded with merchandise, in the great variety, that goes to make a

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

Bargains fresh from the trade centres of the United States, placed on our counters and floors every morning.

Do U C "baits" advertised, U can depend on it that 9 out of 10 times U can get the "special" at The Racket for less money, and U never pay more.

Advertisements go out regularly from this town, claiming great things—but seldom stand the test. We guess you know 'em by this time.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

P. N. CORSETS...

Are considered by the ladies to be one of the most stylish, durable and comfortable corsets on the market today. They are made of the best material and will not break as so many do. The stays are protected by a patented cork shield, thereby preventing any soiling of the clothes by rusting. We have them also in the high bust, and our summer corset by the same maker is not excelled by any other make. Price of summer corsets, 50c. Come and see the P. N.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

N. B Spangler.

Chairman Newt. Spangler, twice elected Democratic County Chairman, was requested to stand for another campaign, but he asked to let another have the honors and work. Mr. Spangler has been one of the most affable and efficient chairmen; the party under his lead was in excellent trim, and all were pleased with his management. He is one of Centre county's rising young Democrats. Higher honors await him.

From Nebraska.

Mr. A. Luckenbach, formerly a citizen of this valley, and an old patron of the REPORTER, writes: We have had plenty of rain here in Boone county, Nebraska, this spring; everything is booming; winter wheat and rye look very fine; so does the spring wheat and oats; corn is all planted and some farmers have commenced cultivating, and by all appearances we will have splendid crops this year.

Died at Georges Valley.

On Tuesday morning Mr. John Eungard died at his home at Georges valley after a lingering illness of consumption. He was aged avout seventy years. The funeral will take place tomorrow, Friday morning, interment being made in the cemetery at Georges valley.

Died of Membranous Croup.

The six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Krise, of near Milroy, died last Thursday of membranous croup. The body of the child was buried in the family plot at Pleasant Gap on Saturday.

Cut Worms at Work.

A great many farmers are complaining about the cut worms ruining the corn. The insect has done a great deal of damage in some localities, and much replanting has been necessary.

Getting Better.

Adam Thomas, of this place, who a short time ago cut an ugly gash into his foot from which he suffered greatly, is finding an improvement in that member but it may be a long time before he will be fit for active work.

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy summer as never before in your life. Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it.

MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD.

The School Term Will Not be Lengthened and Other Business Transacted.

The school board met on Monday evening and transacted some business of importance. All were present but John Dauberman. The question of lengthening the term from eight to nine months was discussed but it was decided not to add the extra month. Ed. Wolf was elected as teacher of the grammar school, but no applicant was considered for the other two schools. A large number of applications were filed for the primary and second grades and these will be considered at the next meeting. The term will open on the last Monday in August. There may be a vacation during the week of the picnic, and there may not. This point will be considered later.

Several committees were appointed, who will have charge of the buildings, purchasing of fuel, etc.

Republican Primaries.

The Republicans will hold their primaries on Saturday, June 20, and their county convention will be held on Tuesday following. Those half-democrats who enlisted Republicans to operate at the Democratic primaries will now have a chance to return the compliment by working at the Republican primaries. This game has been practiced here for many years and has almost ruined the local Democratic organization, by constantly defeating local Democratic nominees to elect Republicans who are only too glad to profit by it—thereby they are building up their own party.

Democrats of Centre county, we call your attention to the characters who have practiced such treachery here for many years.

Died Very Suddenly.

Mrs. Mary Runkle died very suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Weaver, at Pleasant Gap, last week, of heart trouble. She was the daughter of Jacob Treaster, of near Centre Hill, and was a sister of Rolaud Treaster, residing on the old homestead. She was the first wife of William H. Runkle, Sr., of Centre Hall, and was the mother of two children. The funeral took place on Friday, and interment was made in the Tusseyville cemetery. She was aged about fifty years.

Merchants Take Warning.

A female spotter is visiting different stores throughout the country and purchases a small quantity of laudinum, epsom salts and a few other light articles which grocery dealers are not allowed to sell except in the original packages. Several days later the merchants who sell are served with a Supreme Court summons, alleging they had violated the law and must respond in sums from $150 to $200 with $26 costs.

Two Aged Sisters.

A few days ago we had a call from two elderly ladies, sisters, well known in this valley. One was the widow of Joseph Moyer, of Boalsburg, the other the widow of David Witmer, for a number of years living in Los Angeles, California, and now visiting relatives in this valley, where she resided many years ago; her age is about 84 and she is well enough preserved to travel across the continent. They are sisters of the late Henry Kornman, of Rebersburg.

No More German Carp.

United States Fish Commissioner Brice has authoritatively and determinedly declared that during his term in office "no more German carp will be distributed by the United States fish commission while he is a commissioner, and that they will be cleaned out of all the ponds that are under the authority of his office."

Chairman Taylor.

The Democratic county convention in electing Hugh Taylor as County Chairman for next year, made a most excellent selection. Mr. Taylor is a live and able young Democrat, with all the requisites for a leader, and has first-class executive ability.

Drew the Fires.

On Wednesday afternoon the Valentine furnace at Bellefonte suddenly found it necessary to draw the fires. The plant is in need of certain repairs that will require a short time to make. They now have a large amount of orders ahead and have a ready market for their entire product.

Improved the Crops.

The recent rainfalls have very much improved the condition of the crops, some of which were suffering damage because of the lack of moisture. The corn, which was backward in growth, has been greatly stimulated and at present gives promise of a good crop.

Can't Hold Against Creditors.

Judge Craig, of Stroudsburg, has decided that a pensioner cannot purchase real estate with pension money and hold it against creditors.

A healthy appetite with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

LECTURERS FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Each County in the State Will be Entitled to Two.

John Hamilton, director of farmers' institutes, has completed an apportionment showing the number of days the department of agriculture will furnish two lectures to each county in the state for institute work during the season of 1896-97. The apportionment is made on the basis of two days of institute to every county having not over 1,000 farms, three days to each county having more than 1,000 and not over 1,500 farms; afterward, one day for each 1,500 farms or fraction thereof additional.

This insures department aid to each county in proportion to its agricultural interests. The state has been divided into three sections, with 100 days to two sections and ninety-nine to another. A separate set of lecturers will be assigned to each section and in a given county the same department workers will continue until all the institutes in that county have been held. The amount of money to be distributed to the various managers for local expenses will be according to the number of days of institutes held.

The average cost for local expenses for the past year in this state taking the institutes as held under the new method, was $6.54 a day. To make the amount equal for the coming season this sum has been increased to $9.00 per day of institute. This provides $18 for each two days of institutes to be used for local expenses. There will be in addition the state help of two lecturers, which, with the local assistance, is expected to carry the work through in a creditable manner. Mr. Hamilton says the main object of the institute is the development of local people and whatever interferes with this ought to be corrected.

During the season there will be nine days of institutes in Lancaster county; eight days each in York and Crawford; seven in Berks, Bucks, Chester and Bradford; six in Montgomery, Allegheny, Butler, Indiana, Mercer, Erie and Susquehanna; five in Adams, Franklin, Lehigh, Northampton, Armstrong, Bedford, Fayette, Lycoming, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland, Clarion, Tioga and Wayne; four in Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Beaver, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Columbia, Greene, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lawrence, Clearfield, Jefferson, Lackawana, Luzerne, Monroe, Potter, Schuylkill, Venango, Warren and Wyoming; three in Delaware, Fulton, Union, Mifflin, Clinton and McKean, two in Philadelphia, Montour, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Forest, Pike and Sullivan.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Foster's Predictions for the Second and Third Disturbances of June.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 2d to 6th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 7th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 8th, great central valleys 9th to 11th, and the eastern the 12th. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 7th, the great central valleys the 9th and the eastern states 11th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 10th, great central valleys the 9th or 10th, and the eastern states the 15th. The third disturbance of June will reach the Pacific coast about the 12th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 14th, the great central valleys 14th to 16th and the eastern states the 26th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 25th, the great central valleys the 17th and the eastern the 19th.

A Very Good Plan.

Last year thirty-seven towns in Connecticut began macadamizing their roads, and this year it is estimated that more than eighty towns will be engaged upon such improvements. The towns begin in a small way, the average length of road reconstructed last year in each town being from a half to three quarters of a mile. The state, the county and the town each pay one-third of the cost of the work, and the state's appropriation is $75,000, while three state commissioners supervise the work. The proof of the popular satisfacttion with the system is the increase this year in the number of towns adopting it.

A Large Crop.

The aggregate of this year's maple sugar crop of Somerset sounty, which stands second in the list of maple sugar producing counties in the United States, is 2,000,000 pounds, the value of which is $130,000. The maple sugar crop is 50,000 gallons.

Patronize the Home Newspaper.

A business man who does not patronize his home newspapers is not in a position to complain when people who ought to be his customers go to other towns and cities to buy the same sort of goods he keeps.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $150

ROBBED THE POSTOFFICE.

Bold Work of Thieves at Snow Shoe on Sunday Morning.

About three o'clock Sunday morning the postoffice at Snow Shoe was broken into by robbers, who blew open the safe with dynamite, and besides stealing over $100 worth of postage stamps, destroyed postal cards and stamped envelopes for almost the same value. Four strangers who had been seen loitering about Snow Shoe on Saturday were suspected, and after quite a search were found and arrested and taken to Bellefonte and lodged in jail. They gave their names as Charles Gray, William Myers and William May of Philadelphia, and Howard Smith, of Kentucky, says the Bellefonte *Daily News*.

The robbery was a bold and desperate one. Two holes had been drilled in the safe and a heavy charge of dynamite put in. The force of the explosion was so strong that the safe door was hurled fully sixteen feet across the room. A wet blanket had been placed on the floor around the safe to deaden the sound of the explosion. Everything in the room was scattered about and lay around in great confusion. The safe and contents were thoroughly rifled, but in some way or other a drawer in which were about $11 in pennies was overlooked by the robbers in their haste.

Postmaster John A. Kelley was soon on the scene of the robbery, as was also T. P. Buddinger, Alfred Lucas and several others. Suspicion at once fell upon the four strangers who had been seen in that vicinity on Saturday. The suspicions of the men were confirmed when, upon investigation they found tracks leading up to the postoffice, and the indications were that they were made by four men. This discovery was further strengthened when they found marks on the ground made by a man with one foot who walked with crutches. As there was such a man among the four strangers who had been there the day before they came to the conclusion they were on the right track and immediately started out to look for the robbers.

The searching party was divided so that every road could be carefully guarded. It was surmised that the robbers would flee to Snow Shoe Intersection, there catch a freight train and thus escape. The only hope of effecting their capture lay in getting to Snow Shoe Intersectian before they could get away.

The searching party traveled hard and fast and when they arrived at the Intersection there they found their suspects and soon had them under arrest. They were taken back to Snow Shoe and then taken to Bellefonte, arriving there about 6.30 o'clock in the evening. Commitment papers were made out by 'Squire Keichline and within sixteen hours after the robbery had been committed the robbers were safely lodged in cells at Fort Condo.

A telephone dispatch from Snow Shoe adds still more damaging evidence. The four men went out about two miles from Snow Shoe, ostensibly to sleep over night in an unoccupied building. It was, however, but a neat scheme to throw the citizens of Snow Shoe off their guard. About 11 o'clock in the night they were seen coming back to Snow Shoe, and taking into consideration the distance to walk and the time they would reach town it tallies with about the exact hour the robbery was committed.

The postoffice was broken into, and the holes in the safe drilled with tools stolen from a blacksmith shop near by. Smith, one of the men arrested was in this same blacksmith shop on Saturday examining tools, and thus everything points to the fact that the right parties have been apprehended. The capture is regarded as an important one inasmuch as there have been a number of robberies committed at postoffices and railroad stations in th is valley during the past year. The men arrested will be taken to Williamsport to be given a hearing and if held will then be taken to Pittsburg for trial.

Communion Services.

Rev. D. L. Jones, of Bellefonte, will hold Communion services in the Presbyterian church at this place next Sabbath, June 14th, at 10.30 a. m., and at Spring Mills at 2.30 p. m.

A New Decision.

Judge Gordon, of Clearfield county, has decided that constables are not entitled to compensation for making returns to court and are only entitled to one fee for warrants containing the names of more than one person.

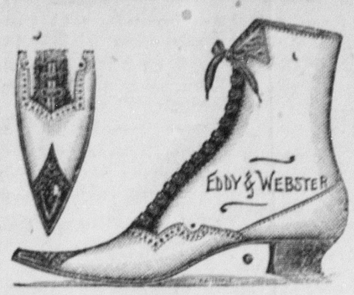
Interesting Services.

Children's day exercises at Sprucetown on last Sabbath was largely attended. An interesting programme had been practiced by the Sunday school, and was well rendered by all who took part.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR $2.25 SPECIAL....

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES ?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

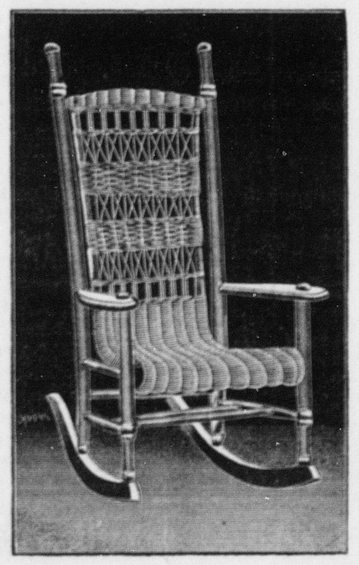
Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

AT **W. R. Brachbill's**

FURNITURE STORE,

Bellefonte, - - - Pa.



They are selling this

LARGE REED.. ROCKER

at

$1.89.

Just received,
Baby Carriages,
Refrigerators.

Telephone Call, 1302.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

GREAT STRIDES IN MERCHANDISING.

We continue the race for increased sales. We distance all others by our marvelous making of values. How we make such low prices pleases our customers, and mystifies our competitors. "It is just our way of doing business." When The Globe advertises bargains, it is just like buying gold dollars for fifty cents. We can make comparisons now with our sales of last year, as we have been here for over twelve months. Every month so far, we have almost doubled our business for the same time last year. Whether you buy from us or not, we have the satisfaction of knowing we have saved money for you, as our great bargains compel our competitors to seek a lower level and try meet our prices.

No matter how much we promise in our advertisements, you'll find still more awaiting you at this store.

WE PRODUCE ALL AND MORE THAN WE ADVERTISE.

DRESS GOODS.

We are literally hammering the life out of price. We want to close them all out, and be ready for an entire new stock this fall.

A new line of Figured Mohairs, worth 50c, now 39c.

½ Wool Serge, 36 in. wide, worth 25c, now 17c.

All Wool Novelty Dress Goods, 25c.

Arnold's Black Henriettas, sell everywhere at 85c to $1, we will sell now at 59c. Black and colors. These are the finest goods on the market.

We will give you the choice of any of our High Art Novelty Dress Patterns now at 75c. Regular price of these range from $1.00 to $1.50. Choice of any now at 75c.

WASH GOODS.

We have the most complete stock in town, and we can give you immense value from 5c a yard up to the finest.

SILKS.

Drapery Silks, 30 in., all silk, 60c quality now 45c.

Wash Silks, the best goods and elegant styles, 25c.

Silk Ginghams, 50c quality, now 25c.

Our famous India Silk, 27 in. wide, 14 different colorings. now 49c.

A few novelties in Waist Silks, all $1.00 and $1.25 goods, now 75c.

Genuine French or English Hair Cloth, 30c. All other linings in proportion.

50 doz. Ladies' Black Hose, smooth goods and perfect, 5c.

50 doz. Ladies' Fine Seamless Hose, you can't tell how we do it, they are good enough for anybody, 10c.

Laces—don't fail to see our new lines of Laces at money-saving figures.

Silk Mitts—an endless variety at popular prices.

Belts—everything that is new and chic in Belts we can show you from a 10c quality to $2.50 Jeweled Belt.

Shirt Waists—a peerless line at peerless prices. Don't miss looking at them when in the store.

MILLINERY.

We have been credited with selling more Millinery than all the other milliners combined. We believe this to be a fact.

We shall maintain this lead by turning out the most stylish hats at unmatchable prices. Our special this week will be a line of 100 handsomely trimmed Hats, leghorns and fancy braids, all elegantly and stylishly trimmed, worth all the way from $3.00 to $4.50, all to be sold for the uniform price of $2.00.

Come earlyand get one.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.